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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 13 and 16.

Hub Anti-Pollution Plan; Road Tax $1,327,277,000; New Inter-American Aid

The World's Day—October 23, 1941

New England: Anti-Pollution Plan for Harbor

Massachusetts House Committee favors $15,000,000 program to eliminate sewage pollution in Boston Harbor. Sewage treatment plant on Nut Island and extension of North Metropolitan Sewer System are included in plan.

Governor Saltonstall was praised and assailed at a public hearing on his veto of the $2 head tax for old-age assistance liberalization. [Page 2.]

Harbor defenses prepared to protect Boston, now a vital lend-lease port. [Page 5.]

Washington: Motorists Pay $1,327,277,000

State treasuries collected $1,327,277,000 from highway users in 1940, an increase of 6 per cent over 1939, John N. Edy, Acting Federal Works Administrator, announced. State gasoline taxes accounted for $870,136,000, motor vehicle fees for $439,178,000, and motor carrier taxes for $17,913,000.

The task of enforcing new regulations against non-essential construction was entrusted to Administrator Leon Henderson, who named John L. Haynes head of the construction branch of his Office of Civilian Supply.

Secretary of War Stimson said he had "no reason to believe" that the prized secret Norden bombsight used by Army and Navy bombers "has reached the Germans."

After receiving a letter from Secretary of Commerce Jones calling for a "comprehensive" but flexible price control law, the House Banking Committee ended public hearings on price legislation.

The Maritime Commission announcement that all aid-to-Russia shipments would clear through Boston led to a flat denial by the State Department that the Commission decision had any connection with the Japanese situation in the Pacific.

The House agreed to meet only on Monday and Thursday next week.

Americas: Export-Import Bank to Aid

Export-Import Bank officials in Washington disclosed projects for helping Latin-American importers finance the difficult period between placing of an order and delivery of goods. At present, cash-on-the-barrelhead terms are costly for all Latin-American importers, and prohibitive for many. [Financial Page.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim New Convoy Sinkings

Another convoy attack was claimed by the German High Command which asserted that four merchant ships were sunk totaling 32,000 tons, including the 14,000-ton troopship Aurania.

British bombers raided Germany's Rhineland industrial area while the Luftwaffe concentrated on northwestern England. [Page 9.]

In Europe: Invasion Demanded in Commons

British attacks on Italy, night landings on the Continent by raiding parties and the dispatch of Imperial troops to bolster Russia's armies were demanded in the House of Commons in a full-dress war debate. [Page 1.]

Lord Beaverbrook, British Supply Minister, told the House of Lords that Britain and the United States had promised Russia that they would make up Russian losses in tanks and planes.

A German ultimatum was delivered to France demanding that the slayer of a German officer at Nantes be turned over to Nazi officials by 5 p. m. or 50 more Frenchmen would be executed. [Page 12.]

Iceland's Government resigned because of a disagreement over policy toward a war-engendered rise in living costs. [Page 9.]

Reich-Italian economics were seen as virtually merged following conclusion of an economic mission to Rome by Dr. Walther Funk, Germany's Economics Minister and President of the Reichsbank. [Page 12.]

The Archbishop of Canterbury told Britain's House of Lords that there are some "features of Communism compatible with Christianity." [Page 12.]

National: War Supplies Hampered by Strikes

Strikes and threats of strikes continued to hamper production of war supplies the length and breadth of the nation, with serious tie-ups in coal mines in Alabama, steel mills in Detroit, and aircraft factories in New York, New Jersey, and Washington. [Page 10.]

New York—Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum postponed until May 4, 1942, the trial of the Aluminum Company of America, Dow Chemical Company and American Magnesium Corporation under indictment alleging violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act in an alleged monopoly in the magnesium industry.

In Russia: Zhukoff Succeeds Timoshenko

Change of command in Russia put Gen. Gregory Zhukoff in place of Marshal Semyeon Timoshenko in charge of the central armies defending Moscow. [Page 1.]

Germans claimed to have driven some units to within 38 miles of Moscow, from the south and southwest.

Russians said they were holding their ground against massed attacks around Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets from 57 to 65 miles from Moscow.

German drive upon Rostov in the Black Sea area was reported by the Russians to have been halted.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Tempo of United States Shipbuilding Rises.

The Merchant Marine Today and Tomorrow.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Flush Period Is Predicted As War Ends

Manufacturers of State are warned, however, pinch in the meantime will be sharper.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Production of armament has jumped ten months ahead of its World War pace in America; defense demands will pinch industry harder, but after the post-war readjustments, this country may soar into high prosperity, manufacturers were told here today at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

War's gigantic pressure on the industry of the Commonwealth turned this year's gathering of the association into the largest in its 26 years' history.

A thousand seats for today's luncheon had been taken yesterday and tonight's banquet had been sold out and belated cash was being returned.

Ira Mosher, Vice-President and General Manager of the American Optical Company of Southbridge, stepped up into the presidency of the Associated Industries. The retiring President, John F. Tinsley, was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, in charge of national defense matters.

Peace Also Considered

Notables from the Army, the Treasury, the State Department, Great Britain, and from American industry and finance attended and the day was designed to help Massachusetts industry plan for total war production and then for the return to peace.

One woman was selected to speak against this background of masculine manufacturing — Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, who as former Minister to Denmark, became America's first woman diplomat. She charts the international situation at tonight's banquet.

Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, said at today's meeting that, had it not been for the New England arms tradition, backed by the historic arsenals, he was certain that the art of ordnance manufacture in the United States might have died out. Far from expiring, however, ordnance making lived with such intensity, General McFarland added, that he had no fear American industry could not meet the tremendous load it must carry for national defense.

Great Britain is going through an industrial revolution such as it has never faced before, Sir Kenneth Lee, the representative in this country of the British Industrial and Export Council, declared. The enormous changes in Britain's industrial organization of the World War seem small compared with those now in process, he said.

Slump, But Not Collapse

A slump after the war's end is probable, but not a major collapse, and when equilibrium is again gained, the likelihood of our going into a period of business prosperity is greater than generally expected, Murray Shields, Economist of the Irving Trust Company of New York City, predicted. "A rebirth of our national spirit," he said, "may

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Plenty of Gas Now In East, Ickes Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 23

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, said today that the prospect of a severe petroleum shortage in the East, about which he has warned often in recent weeks, now was virtually erased. Gasoline supplies now are actually above last year, he reported.

For the first time since he told last summer of possible gasless autos and homes with less heat this winter, the Co-ordinator declared the general outlook on the Atlantic Seaboard now was "optimistic," but he did not say when rationing of gasoline to filling stations would be ended.

Boston Hails Port Use For Aid to Russia

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Expectations for a thriving profitable port, doing its part for the ultimate victory of the democratic idea, soared among Boston shipping men today in the wake of news from the Maritime Commission in Washington that this will be the chief point of departure for vast armadas of lend-lease supplies for Russia.

The announcement that Boston will be the export point and Archangel the chief import center followed closely upon the announcement Monday by Capt. E. Granville Conway, District Director of the Maritime Commission, that 17 ships have already been scheduled to sail from Boston with lend-lease supplies before the end of November, and that the rate after that will be approximately 15 shiploads a month.

Port officials estimated that the new development would add $200,000 a day to the local waterfront payroll

The first vessel, now being made ship-shape for the long and hard passage to the far North port in the White Sea, will start to load Monday or Tuesday at the Army Base, it was learned.

Demand for Piers

The news brought immediate demands in Boston shipping circles for additional pier facilities. It is presumed that the Russian shipments will be of such bulk as to require the complete use of the Army Base, which is Boston's largest single facility.

Governor Saltonstall's stand late yesterday in asking the Legislature to reconsider its refusal to spend $1,725,000 for purchase of the Fiske, Harris and Constitution wharves as a site for a new State Pier, was widely hailed.

In State House circles it was assumed today that news of the Russian development would expedite speedy action.

All sorts of speculations naturally followed the announcement; most of these concerned how the goods would be sailed into the White Sea in winter time. Some local shipping men with experience in such transfers said that Archangel can be kept open all winter—some winters.

It was not known whether the

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

British Demand Land Attack Against Axis Forces at Once; U. S. Takes Over Sea Routes

Fleet to direct course of all ships—Cudahy opposes boat arming —Repeal pushed.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — The United States is today countering the threat from wide-ranging Nazi submarines — which has already resulted in the sinking of at least nine American vessels—by placing the routing as well as the protection of all shipping anywhere on the high seas in the hands of the Navy.

The determination of the detailed course which every American merchantman will follow at all times —and its re-direction at sea whenever necessary — is now in the hands of naval authorities exclusively as a further measure to combat Axis U-boat raids. No ship may determine its own route or its destination.

Precautions Extended

The extension of this additional precaution—already partly in operation for many months—to every American ship comes at a time when the United States is seeking to pour larger quantities of war supplies into Russia and when in Washington these related defense developments were to the fore:

1. The prospects were strengthened that the Administration will now really put its back behind full repeal of the Neutrality Act thus enabling American vessels to ignore all combat zones in carrying lend-lease aid to Hitler's enemies. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is already preparing the majority's own amendment to the Neutrality Law, paralleling the initiative already taken by Republican supporters of the President's foreign policy.

2. John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium and the only American newspaper writer to be allowed to interview Hitler in the past year, began today's opposition testimony against arming merchant ships. He told that Senate Committee that in his judgment an A. E. F. of 8,000,000 men would be required to invade Germany successfully.

Lend-Lease Debate

3. Debate proceeded along familiar lines in the Senate on the new $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, already passed decisively by the House, and its prompt passage is assured.

4. Defense officials are reported to be studying plans for sending large-scale technical missions to Russia, Iran, and Egypt in order to speed up deliveries of lend-lease equipment and to insure their most effective use against the Axis.

These prospective steps fit in with the decision announced by the Maritime Commission to

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

International

Lord Beaverbrook Tells the Press

The British Supply Minister, center, who headed the British delegation to the tripartite conference in Moscow, shown as he was interviewed by reporters on his return to London. Both he and W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States delegation, reported complete success in planning for aid to Russia in its fight against the Axis.

Plea made in Commons to send expedition to aid Soviet Army in Ukraine.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Attacks designed to knock Italy out of the war, night land raids on German-held coasts of the continent, and a fighting British stand alongside the Red Army in the Ukraine were advocated today in a full-dress war debate in the House of Commons.

Simultaneously Supply Minister Lord Beaverbrook, back from Moscow, told the House of Lords that Russia's great losses of war-supply manufacturing facilities left the U. S. S. R. in a position akin to that of Britain after Dunkirk.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying for the Government in Commons, declared we "realize what opportunities this German attack (on Russia) offers us," but added that to tell what plan of action will be taken "would be playing into the hands of the enemy."

"I can only give this House one pledge," he said, "and it is a pledge I assure them that the Government is determined to honor.

"We are going to give Russia every help in our power by every means."

Equipment Speeded

He told Commons that even at the expense of the British Army, equipment was being speeded to Russia.

Lord Beaverbrook said the United States and British missions to Moscow had promised Joseph Stalin to make up Russia's losses in tanks and planes with shipments from their own production lines.

He declared bluntly that the situation in Russia was grave despite the development of many movable industries. He said Stalin described them as "leap frog industries which could be moved backwards or forwards as the enemy advanced or retreated."

"They have steel plants and heavy engineering works 900 miles or more from the German line of advance," Lord Beaverbrook said, "and these are capable of immense production."

Harriman in Moscow

Lord Beaverbrook said that Stalin's chief cry was for tanks; that the Russian Premier regarded the war as one of tanks and that the nation capable of building the most motors would win.

"Needless to say," Lord Beaverbrook commented, "Mr. Harriman was pleased, because his country

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

U. S. Now Making Every Effort To Speed Vital Aid to Soviet

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The American Government appears to be making every effort to get urgently needed war supplies floating towards Russia in something like the quantities promised at the recent Moscow conferences.

According to present arrangements, as announced by the Maritime Commission, shipments of war materiel are to go through the port of Boston to the White Sea port of Archangel.

The work of oiling the mechanics of production and delivery, of studying and meeting Russian requirements, hearing complaints and acting as general trouble shooters, has been centralized in a body known as the Defense Aid Reports of the Office for Emergency Management.

The man in charge of this department, Maj.-Gen. James H. Burns, Assistant Secretary of State, has just returned from a trip to Moscow with the Harriman mission, and has brought back with him firsthand information on Soviet defense needs and of transportation problems, having made the return trip via the Middle East, where he had an opportunity to discuss the trans-Iranian supply route with the British.

All members of the delegation feel optimistic about continued Russian resistance, although they are careful to point out that their opinions were based entirely on Kremlin conversations and visits to defense production plants in the Moscow area.

They did not visit the front and had no direct contact with the fighting forces. But from what they saw in Soviet factories they formed a high opinion of Russian technical skill and found a ready answer to the objection that equipment sent to Russia would be wasted due to Russian incapacity to use it.

Left in Moscow as the Defense Aid Reports direct liaison man, short-cutting the regular channels, was Col. Philip Faymonville, former American Military Attaché to the Soviet Union, a brilliant ordnance officer with a fluent command of Russian and a knowledge of the country that dates from his service with the American forces in Siberia in 1919.

During his term as Military Attaché, Colonel Faymonville formed

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Nazis Edge Closer to Moscow, Claim Advances on Two Sides

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct. 23

German forces have broken through the outer defenses of Moscow from the southwest and west and their spearheads have reached a point about 38 miles from the Russian capital, the communiqué from Adolf Hitler's headquarters declared today.

At the same time, the Russians disclosed a shakeup in the Supreme Soviet Command on the Central Front, with Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff, Chief of Staff, replacing the veteran Marshal Semyeon Timoshenko.

Under the new setup, General Zhukoff takes command of the entire Western zone.

German dispatches had reported extremely bad weather along the whole line of battle today and indicated that the Russians were defending Moscow with great tenacity.

Axis Losses Heavy

The Russians declared that fighting was going on in the barricaded streets of Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, and reported large forces of fresh Italian, Hungarian, and Rumanian troops hurled into the Southern Front battle for the Donets Basin.

The dispatches were quoted in a Tass radiocast from the Soviet Capital which told of losses by the thousands inflicted upon the attacking Axis troops.

From London came reports that Germany had rushed hundreds of reserve planes and parachutists to the Central Russian Front in an effort to break a stalemate in the three-week-old drive against Moscow.

The weather was described as "rain or snow by day and freezing conditions by night." Rain was reported in the South, and the source said a German thrust toward Kharkov, the metropolis of the Donets River Valley, was still checked.

Nazi Tanks Stopped

The Moscow Radio declared Red Army units had stopped German tanks in the Mozhaisk sector west of Moscow and counterattacked heavily against the jaws of the German pincer at Orel, 200 miles south of the Capital, and Kalinin, 95 miles northwest.

Meanwhile General Zhukoff's forces were credited already with having tightened Moscow's defense, despite the admitted numerical superiority of German tanks and infantry being hurled in mass assaults at the approaches of the City.

General Zhukoff, Chief of the Soviet General Staff, was praised by Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, as a "fighting, experienced leader" and a soldier of "immense energy."

Situation Surveyed

There was no report here of a new post for Marshal Timoshenko. Military dispatches giving the latest survey of the situation said the position of the Red Army line near Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest of Moscow, was serious, but the Russians were said to have launched counterattacks in an effort to stem the Nazi drive.

Elsewhere along the Moscow front defenders of the Soviet Capital were reported holding firm, with the centers of fighting still near Maloyaroslavets, Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of the Capital, and Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of Moscow.

Both sides were reported rushing up reinforcements—the Germans moving up more Elite Guard regiments and the Red Army pouring in tank-borne infantry.

The battle in the Orel sector, on the highway from Kiev 200 miles south of Moscow, still continues with the Germans stalled, the Red Army declared.

The Germans were said to have started shifting forces in an effort to find a weak spot in the Russian defense.

Despite rain and fog, these advices said, the Germans have persisted in air raids on the front lines but they said the effectiveness of German planes had been reduced greatly.

Mankind Only at World's 'Noon'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The human being was taken down a few pegs today for thinking he's the smartest thing that will ever walk the Globe.

And as for Adolf Hitler, war and depression, they are but "mere incidents" in the upward march of mankind.

That, at least, is the way the 20th Century human and all his struggles look to James Ritchie, British natural scientist, who assigns them less than a second in his 24-hour evolution day in a report released today by the Smithsonian Institution, and foresees a superman as different from you and me as we are from the dinosaur.

"The drama of wars among mankind seizes the imagination, and history books bias the mind by emphasizing wars and ignoring the quiet but effective work of millions of unknown citizens through the ages," he declares.

"In our perspective of hundreds of millions of years these are the merest incidents, and war or no war, the quiet progress of evolution flows through life carrying the world of living things steadily but unobtrusively from one step to a higher."

Only Milestone to Future

Modern man, Dr. Ritchie says, has got the idea that he is the highest type of mortal that will ever appear on the earth. Step back some 180,000,000 years and the dinosaurs, if they had any self-consciousness, must have seemed to themselves to be the crowning glory of the centuries.

Natural scientists, if they accept the long vista of evolution as any clue to the future, "cannot regard mankind, the crowning glory of the present, to be more than a stage in life's progress and a milestone upon the path of evolution toward a great future," Dr. Ritchie declares.

"Looking forward to the future of life and death upon the earth, it seems presumptuous," he says, "for us to suppose that for the next 1,000,000,000 years life, so surprisingly inventive in the past, should be tied for all time to come to trifling changes like increase of brain power or better social organization for mankind."

To think that, he says, is to believe that "the advance and inventiveness of evolution, steadily carried on through an unimaginable vista of years in which no trace of slackening can be perceived, has all but come to an end."

By Dr. Ritchie's evolution clock it's still early in the world's day. Just about high noon. Primitive man, he figures, made his appearance with the Ice Age at less than a minute to noon.

"On our time scale," he finds that "all the developments of historic man, all the wonderful achievements of civilization, all the new order of mankind in nature has been crowded into less than one tenth of a second." This reckoning, he believes, should give a pointer to the future of mankind on earth.

As for natural science's place in this slowly advancing world, Dr. Ritchie finds that "much that was mysterious about life has disappeared or is disappearing before the persistent inquiries of the physicist and chemist.

"But it is just as obvious," he admits, "that none of these interpretations reach the secret spring of life itself.

"Minute analysis still stops short," he says, "of the secret of life." Dr. Ritchie is President of the Zoology Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mt. Washington's Well Quits

Visions of a perennial "old oaken bucket" atop Mt. Washington in New Hampshire today faded into a "dream"—at least as far as winter purposes are concerned. Operators of the Yankee Network Station on the summit of New England's highest peak, report that the famous water well drilled there about two months ago has frozen solid down to a depth of several hundred feet.

This "surprise package" from Old Man Winter has put quite a damper on the enthusiasm of station operators. After the much-heralded feat of finding water they had been looking forward to the incomparable luxury of a glass of water and an occasional bath through the long winter. But they had not reckoned with Mt. Washington's winter cooling system.

Present reports indicate that there is a strata of the Mountain's core several hundred feet thick which remains perpetually at below-freezing temperatures. The surface above this strata thaws in summer and freezes in winter, while below the strata—about 1,000 feet down—there is sufficient heating from the interior of the earth to keep the temperature above freezing.

It is not unusual to find underground ice in localities where the mean temperature is below freezing, according to Prof. Marland P. Billings of the Harvard Geology Department. Underground temperature, in most cases, rises about one degree Fahrenheit with every 100-foot increase in depth. Thus ice usually melts away from 500 to 1,000 feet below the earth's surface.

The position which this unexpected circumstance leaves the operators can best be gained by imagining that you lived in a penthouse 510 stories above the ground and had to lug your drinking water pail by pail from the basement. For two years, ever since construction work began on the Yankee Network's weather service and FM station, every drop of water used by the operators and engineers has had to be brought from the base of the mountain.

But the comforts afforded by a "well above the clouds" while wintry winds whistle and sub-zero temperatures crack the rocks outside, will have to wait the development of some thawing process or until Mt. Washington warms up inside.

Saltonstall Hailed and Criticized for Turning Down $2 Head Tax

Taxpayers Call It Courage; Hearing for Age Aid Plans

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was alternately hailed as courageous and as being guilty of "political evasion" in his action defeating an increase from $30 to $40 a month minimum old-age assistance benefits at a public hearing today on the Chief Executive's special message.

The hearing was conducted jointly by the Legislative Committee on Pensions and the House Committee on Ways and Means. The Governor in his message had also proposed abolition of the $2 head tax voted by the Legislature to finance liberalization. The Governor's head tax stand was supported by all speakers at the hearing.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, hailed "the courage of the present Governor" in his stand on the liberalization bill. He said everyone knows that the easiest thing to do would be to sign the bill."

On the other side was arrayed a group of old-age pension organization and Legislators who insisted that the needy aged were being made a "political football."

Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, said: "Don't make the old people a political football. You are kicking them around when you don't increase benefits from $30 to $40, and you are kicking them around when you don't vote a State lottery."

He pointed out that the voters in 1940 overwhelmingly favored the liberalization bill and a State lottery to provide the needed revenue. He estimated the State would receive a total of $100,000,000 in reveiue from the lottery.

Attacking this proposal, Mr. Joyce said: "My organization doesn't think gambling is a stable backlog for government."

Rep. Harry Kalus (D), of Boston, attacked the head tax and insisted that a tax of one-half of one per cent on earned income over $1,000 was an equitable and adequate tax to finance liberalization.

William H. McMasters, Chairman of the National Pensions Committee charged that some of the Governor's arguments in his message "strike me as more political alibis."

Huge Budget of $200,000,000 Facing Bay State Taxpayers

Expenditure of $644,960 over and above the present Massachusetts budget was recommended favorably to the Massachusetts House of Representatives today in a move which brought in prospect a huge record budget total of $200,000,000 for 1941-1942.

The new supplementary budget, which emerged from the House Committee on Ways and Means today followed hard upon another totaling $1,217,280 which was pushed through all its readings and made law by the Legislature late yesterday.

If the new budget is also adopted, the 1941-42 biennial budget program of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's administration will total $183,543,905—a sum far in excess of any previous record in Massachusetts history.

This huge expenditure total, furthermore, does not include a possible additional appropriation for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to use in organizing civilian defense. The committee has asked $100,000 more in 1942.

Nor does the new supplementary budget include an appropriation of approximately $50,000 for additional travel allowances to legislators and attachés. That sum is included in a bill now pending before the Senate.

Likewise, the expenditure total does not cover pending bond issues which may run the total financial program to over $200,000,000, if finally adopted.

The new supplementary budget submitted today includes as its major item a $331,500 appropriation in the highway fund to enable the State to secure federal aid for construction and reconstruction of highways. This item is $131,500 larger than the appropriation originally sought by the Governor in his supplementary budget message.

The Massachusetts Senate was ready today to vote on the House-approved measure giving each member of the House and Senate, as well as legislative attaches, a minimum of $100 additional travel allowance for the 1941 record-length session.

Under the bill legislators will receive three-fourths of their regular travel allowance or $100, whichever is larger. This measure will add approximately $50,000 to the regular travel allowance of approximately $48,000 already received.

This amount is in addition to the $1,000 salary and expense increase the legislators voted themselves earlier in the session as compensation for the 1942 off-session year. It is also over and above the $500 minimum extra compensation and travel which the Legislature voted for the Senators sitting as judges in the recent Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial.

State Police: By a 22 to 14 vote the Senate failed to override Governor Saltonstall's veto of a bill granting State Police officers one day off in seven plus an extra free night a week, after the House had overridden the veto by a 167 to 28 vote. The Senate vote fell just short of the necessary two-thirds majority to override a veto. State Police now receive one day off in 10 plus two free nights.

Egan

Knitting Newsboys Boston's Latest Recruits

Under no ordinary circumstances would a news vender or shoeblack carry around a knitting bag, but here are three of the lads receiving instructions from Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, in Somerset Street; they are making scarfs and afghans for the R. A. F. and for bombed-out families in England. Each Tuesday evening about a dozen of them gather here, and while they knit Mrs. Agassiz carries on the word-study class, which has been a regular contribution of hers to the Foundation for some years. Upper left is Joseph Spinale, and on floor (left), Michael Olen; (right), Sebastian Paci.

'Not Guilty' Plea Entered By Patriarca

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—Raymond L. S. Patriarca, whose pardon from State Prison was a main point in the State's case during the impeachment ouster of Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, pleaded innocent in Superior Court today to charges of carrying a revolver and possessing burglar's tools.

Benjamin Tilley, Patriarca's alleged accomplice in a burglary three years ago, entered a similar plea. Tilley still is serving a three-to-five-year sentence imposed on him and Patriarca on breaking and entering charges in 1938.

Trial was set tentatively for Nov. 3 by Judge James C. Donnelly, who fixed Patriarca's bail at $6,000.

Patriarca was pardoned three years ago on a petition prepared by Mr. Coakley.

'Refresher' Course Placements High

A total of 182, or about 85 per cent of the 214 men trained in machine work in pre-employment refresher courses in Brookline have been placed in industry, directors of the school reported today. The advisory committee voted to conduct two more courses, these to begin on Nov. 24 and continue 12 weeks with two eight-hour classes starting at 3 p. m. and running through the night until 7 a. m., the following morning.

Guy O. Edmands, director of the school, reported that a total of 406 had enrolled for the 10 courses thus far given. This group was divided between 188 residents and 218 nonresidents, of whom 57 are still in training with the remaining 135 either being rejected, withdrawing, entering the armed forces or engaging in other employment for economic reasons. He also said that 23 of the 32 trainees not placed are available.

Harvard Plans Open Observatory

Harvard College Observatory announces that applications may be made for free tickets of admission to one of the three "Open Nights" scheduled for the near future by sending a self-addressed envelope to "Open Nights," Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. The number of persons and the night for which admission is desired must be designated. The illustrated lectures begin at 8:00 p. m. There will be opportunity for telescopic observing if the weather is fair.

Big Guns of All Candidates For Mayor Roar From Now On

With Mayor Maurice J. Tobin scheduled to resume his personal campaign tonight, the organizations of all four mayoralty candidates were hauling out their big siege guns today in preparation for a 12-day political battle that will last until the election, Nov. 4.

Three candidates, Mayor Tobin, former Mayor James M. Curley, and School Committeeman Joseph Lee are all scheduled to make radio talks tonight.

Mayor Tobin is also scheduled to speak before the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of Boston at their Washington Street headquarters tonight.

Mr. Curley will appear at rallies at the Francis Parkman School and at the Municipal Building in Roslindale, and also at a rally in the John A. Andrew School in South Boston. Both Mr. Lee and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, the fourth candidate in the line-up, are also scheduled to make public appearances.

Campaigning at rallies last night was high-lighted by a clash between Mr. Curley and Mr. Lee in which Mr. Lee linked the former Mayor with Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer of Boston, and John F. Dowd, former sheriff of Suffolk County, both of whom were sent to jail for illegal practices they were charged with committing while in office.

In an appeal leveled at friends of public figures and at voters in the public service, Mr. Curley named a long list of prominent politicians whom he said he launched on their careers.

"The fact that not one of them," he declared, "has a black mark against him but that all are serving their fellowmen as an upright, progressive American makes me hopeful that the future young men and women whom I shall appoint in the next four years will carry the banner of public service unsullied and gloriously in their forward march."

Mr. Lee retorted that "Honest Jim the banker" has been telling about the good men he has appointed, but that "He gently refrains from mentioning his unfortunate city treasurer and one-time secretary, Edmund Dolan, recently a guest at the Charles Street Jail."

"With a tenderness we can all appreciate," continued Mr. Lee, "Honest Jim forgets Honest John Dowd, who was also one of Curley's secretaries, our former sheriff."

Quincy War Craft To Honor Bancroft

The next destroyer launching at Fore River shipyards in Quincy, scheduled for Jan. 3, will honor George Bancroft, founder of the United States Naval Academy. The founder's great granddaughter, Mrs. Romeyn Berry, will be sponsor.

Bancroft was an American historian, born near Worcester in 1800. He attended Harvard University and later studied in Germany. In 1845, he was appointed Secretary of War, and during his regime effected many reforms and improvements in that department. During his term he founded the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., "for the higher education of young men for the lowest commissioned ranks of the Navy and Marine Corps."

From 1846 to 1849 he was American Minister to England. While in that country, the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree, D.C.L. Mr. Bancroft wrote 10 volumes of history of the United States and six volumes dealing with the history of the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

Back Wages Of $158,873 Paid

Back wages of $158,873 were paid during September to 4,651 workers in the five states of the northeastern wage-hour enforcement area.

Leo A. Gleason, regional wage-hour director, announced in Boston today.

In Massachusetts, $71,961 were returned during the month to 2,783 employees. Restitution of $21,419 to 379 was made in Maine; $11,028 to 274 workers in New Hampshire, $20,818 to 336 in Vermont and $6,493 to 163 in Rhode Island. Connecticut is not included in the New England enforcement district, but a number of workers living in the Nutmeg State and employed by Bay State concerns received back pay checks, Mr. Gleason said.

The back pay settlements represent the difference between money actually paid workers by employers and amounts due them under minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Wage-Hour Law, the director said.

Of the total amount paid to the employees, $27,162 was paid voluntarily without the necessity of court action, Mr. Gleason said.

Talk on N. E. Charm At Women's City Club

"The Charm of New England" will be shown in colored pictures by H. LeBaron Sampson on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the Women's City Club.

Stanley Bate, young English composer and pianist, will appear Tuesday at 11 o'clock in a lecture recital on "Development of the Art of Music." There will be refreshments from 10:30 to 11 a. m.

Prof. Hans Kohn will discuss "The International Situation" at a dinner meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 6:45 p. m.

'Confy Guide' Is Rare Bits At Harvard

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you can't go to Harvard for a visit and absorb the latest in jolly hauteur . . . if you can't drop in on Kirkland House of an evening and kibitz a candid bull session on the merits and demerits of "profs" . . . if you haven't recently had a taste of things Harvardian, then the next best thing is to read the Crimson Confidential Guide.

Here, in 40 pages of rollicking course analysis, is Harvard College distilled to its essence and served with all the flavor of football week ends and Lampoon initiations and grim examination periods and frolics in the Yard in springtime.

The "Confy Guide" for entering freshmen is published in the summertime by the student daily newspaper after interviews with the outgoing freshman class. It is, in effect, one class passing on its experience to the next—with the irrepressible Crimson as the go-between.

It Rates the 'Profs'

It takes apart first year courses, rates profs mercilessly, says how much time (if any) the reading and other assignments will demand, gives tips on how to get by the exams, and—quite candidly—tells which courses are worth taking.

Thus "Yardlings," entering a big and formidable university, faced with an official catalogue listing over a thousand subjects, are boosted along the path of adjustment to Harvard.

And professors and deans are reputed to read the Guide with as much avidity as the students—for it tells them exactly how they rate, with no punches pulled.

The Crimson, in this year's issue, rolls up its sleeves and dives first into the natural sciences. Assignments in Astronomy 1, it observes (after praising the professor and section men) require no more than six hours a week and "only a few freshmen last year took the trouble to do all the work." It was, they add, "easy for the scientists and mathematicians, hard for the culture kids."

It's all just as breezy as that. In Chemistry A, the Guide says, "you will find most of the reading superfluous." The lecturer in Chem 3 "redeems a certain amount of disorganization with a superb sense of humor." A biology man is "a trifle on the yawnish side."

Anthropology A assignments, the Crimson continues, take "from three to ten hours, depending on your interest in monkey business."

One lecturer in Anthropology 1, a more advanced course, "would gain more fans if he would freshen up his lecture notes, which . . . must have had their origin in prehistory," the "Confy Guide" remarks in another of its typical bits.

Some Other Illustrations

Turning to the social sciences, the Crimson has even more fun. Its jibes are directed principally at the examinations which, in Government 1, it says, "are broad and theoretical from beginning to end. They are often easily passed by the use of quantities of hot air."

Sociology: "If you have mastered the bull style, exams are easy."

History: ". . . [exams] teach you how to write an eassay. . . ."

Music 1, the course on appreciation, is one of the few for which the Crimson goes completely overboard. The lecturer, Prof. Archibald T. Davison, is "great." "Vigorous and amusing, he gives the course real life. . . . If he doesn't make you like music, nobody else will." Assignments, which consist of listening to records, are "very pleasant." The course as a whole is a "real delight."

Then the Guide slips back into form. Lectures in English A are "pointless, humorless, and worthless." Reading in English 1, a survey of literature, consists of "long selections from things you've never heard of before and never will again." Exams—and listen to this: where but Harvard?—are "neither as thorough nor as difficult as they might be."

The "Confy Guide" has its say about Greek and Latin, unbending enough to call Greek G "a honey of a distribution course" but dismissing Latin A thusly: "If you have an A or a B at midyears, you can drop it, which many think the best thing about it."

"Hocking makes sense," the Crimson concedes, speaking of a philosophy teacher. "Smith gets the nod over Moore"—referring to two "section men."

In French F, taught by professors who are native Frenchmen, exams are on the country's history, political organization, literature. "Some well placed 'Vive la France' generally will pull you through," the Crimson says.

In a little sidelight on current affairs, the Guide winds up on the subject of Military Science.

"Reading: Dull and factual, but war isn't tiddly-winks."

Minimum Pay Set On Tire Retreading

Workers retreading and recapping tires for interstate commerce must be paid the 40-cent hourly minimum established for the rubber products industry, Leo A. Gleason, Regional Wage-Hour Director for New England, announced today.

Mr. Gleason said he had received this interpretation, after many inquiries from manufacturers, from Baird Snyder, Deputy Administrator, Wage-Hour Division.

Housing Group Visits Quincy; Attitude Pleases the Mayor

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, pivotal figure of controversy over local versus government defense housing, today expressed keen satisfaction with the open-minded attitude of the Congressional investigation committee which studied local housing problems during the last 24 hours and left this morning for other parts of New England.

Mayor Burgin was given to believe that local opinion on housing problems would be given "priority" rating in debates to come before the House of Representatives, shortly, and that Quincy's insistence that there is no need of Government housing there would win its case in Washington.

The Mayor spent last evening with the committee of 12 members of the House who are touring New England for factual data on the whys and wherefore of defense housing needs. Quincy has won national attention for its energetic drive against more housing in the face of local insistence upon private capital being able to care for local needs. Where previous government studies pointed to a need for such housing in Quincy, local surveys had discounted government facts as casually collected.

In view of this agitation, the Mayor was pleasantly surprised at the Congressional inclination to listen open-mindedly to his reiteration of a local attitude that certain officials in Washington had termed open defiance of defense needs. The Congressmen found the Mayor, on the other hand, "a man who apparently knows what he is talking about."

Quincy was the concentration point for the Congressional visit. Fore River is already employing close to 20,000 workers and is training thousands more. But most of these additional thousands, according to Mayor Burgin, are either living in Quincy already or are well located in close-by communities from which they commute by automobile to and from the factory.

The Mayor told the Congressmen that he felt the local situation was well in hand and from his contact with the Federal Government representatives he said: "I think they believed me."

As a matter of fact, the Mayor stated, if anyone decided that Quincy did need government housing "I don't know where they would find the room to build it. We are already overcrowded."

The Congressmen left this morning in an Army transport plane for Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H.

Connecticut to Sponsor School for Air Raid Wardens

Defense News in Brief

Industrial Air Raid School—The first Industrial Air Raid Precautions school to be held in Connecticut for training plant air wardens will be conducted by the State Defense Council at Trinity College, Hartford, for three days beginning Oct. 30, it was announced today.

Graduates of the school, which will be conducted by Edward H. Davis, Assistant Director of Air Raid Wardens Schools, will correspond in a general way, so far as factory or plant is concerned, with the Chief Air Raid Wardens now appointed in cities and towns.

Air Cadet Examination—More than 400 New England youths are expected to take the November Army Aviation Cadet written examination on Nov. 12, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area recruiting officer. Although these figures fall short of the record August total of 604 they are more than double any previous numbers taking this examination.

"With more than two weeks left before the examination, there already have been 372 men qualified physically," Colonel Rice said. "Any other young men who desire to take this examination should be advised that they must first pass the physical test given by Flight Surgeons at the Bangor Air Base, the Manchester, N. H., Air Base, East Boston Airport, the Hotel Lenox in Boston, Windsor Locks, Conn., and Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass." This November the written examinations will be held at four new sites: Fort Williams, Portland, Maine; Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Fort Adams, R. I.; and Windsor Locks, Conn. It will also be given at the Bangor Air Base; the Manchester Air Base; Westover Field; Fort Ethan Allen; and at the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Oh Pioneers!—It looks like a pioneer trail that workers are blazing in constructing the expanded naval ammunition depot at South Hingham. First a whole family of skunks was unearthed by an excavating machine, abruptly and odoriferously. Then 30 workmen found only their beverages left for lunch after sandwiches and whatever else had been in their dinner pails had been eaten by other friends of the forests.

Army Twins Promoted — Arthur and Francis O'Leary, 22-year-old twins of Lexington, Mass., are moving forward at an even pace in the Army. Both were inducted Jan. 16 and word reached here today that both had been promoted to sergeants in Battery F, 108th Field Artillery, now on maneuvers with the Yankee Division in North Carolina.

Sponsors Named — Sponsors for two new destroyers, the U. S. S. Guest and the U. S. S. Spence, have been designated by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. The Guest, named for the late Capt. John Guest, U. S. N., will have as its sponsor Mrs. Ann Guest Walsh, of Annapolis, Md., a grandmother of the officer for whom the ship was named. Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of Chestnut Hill, Mass., is to be sponsor for the Spence, named in honor of her great grand-uncle, the late Capt. John Traill Spence, U. S. N. The Guest is under construction at the Boston Navy Yard and will be launched in April, 1942. The Spence is being built at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, and will be launched in November, 1942.

Temperature Drop on Way

A sharp drop in temperature, with readings as low as 38 in Boston, is forecast for tonight by G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau.

Northwest storm warnings were posted today between Eastport and Block Island. The storm, moving with increased intensity over Lake Ontario, is expected to reach Boston this afternoon causing a shift in wind. Moderate showers are expected but no heavy precipitation. The lowest temperature reading for this date in Boston was 29 set in 1883.

In October so far less than half an inch of rain has fallen with total precipitation about .65 of an inch below normal. Since Jan. 1 rainfall in Boston has been 7½ inches below normal.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in the Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m.

Lecture, "Roving the South," illustrated with slides and southern songs, by H. Harding Hale. At the Lecture Hall of the Central Library Building, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum Staff will discuss "The Classical Galleries." Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Light showers and moderately warm this afternoon followed by clearing early this evening; fair and much colder tonight; Friday fair and colder than today; fresh to strong northwest winds tonight and Friday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 38 degrees.

Maine: Clearing and colder preceded by occasional light showers in southeast portion tonight; Friday fair and colder, fresh to strong northwest winds.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clearing and much colder tonight; Friday fair and colder, fresh to strong northwest winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Strong northwest winds tonight diminishing slowly on Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday, except preceded by light rain east of Bar Harbor tonight; good visibility.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Increasing southwest winds becoming fresh in the north portion, shifting to fresh to strong northwest winds over north portion late this afternoon and over south portion tonight; fair weather Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	50	Minneapolis	42	42
Bermuda			New Orleans	77	72
Chicago	50	50	New York	55	53
Denver	46	46	Norfolk	52	47
Helena			Philadelphia	53	49
Kansas City	62	62	St. Louis	64	63
Los Angeles	55	54	San Francisco	48	45
Miami	72	70	Washington	53	50

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 23.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:56 p. m.; height 11.9 feet.
Friday, 1:30 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:20 p. m.

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Wonders of Research: 'Smellies'

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Think of watching a motion picture of tossing sea waves breaking into white spume while smelling the tangy odor of salt water. Or of viewing a mountain meadow splashed with scarlet pentstamons, blue bells and yellow buttercups in technicolor while enjoying their fragrance. Such experiences will be possible for moviegoers of the future, according to chemists who are working on the latest development in the cinema industry—"smellies."

Motion pictures may "smell" and still be good say these chemists, who contend that in time a "perfume organ" will be found in every theater helping make scenes more realistic. Already several successful experiments have been made in this direction and the future promises some interesting results.

The foundation work for scents in the movies was laid about 60 years ago when Dr. Septimus Piesse, a French chemist, made the first attempt to develop a system of related odors. It was his belief that odors, like sounds, could be made into an organized system to be enjoyed simply for themselves. Upon finding that there were related scents and discordant scents he contended that an odor system somewhat analogous to that of sound could be worked out.

For many years there were no means of propagating Dr. Piesse's symphony of odors. Recently, however, the Rowley-Warner Company of England developed a device for this purpose which received much favorable comment when placed on exhibition at Central Hall in Westminster. The machine emits odors much in the same way that an organ emits musical sound, and is synchronized with the sound track of the film.

Another scent-conscious worker to become interested in perfume symphonies is George Pinion, a neutralizing the last smell before the new one is emitted.

Somewhat more ambitious is the work of two Swiss engineers, Hans E. Laube and Robert Barth, who have produced a talking picture which is projected to an odoriferous accompaniment.

Other facets of the subject include the proposed use of scents for suggesting certain colors and moods. Thus a jungle scene of multifarious colors would be accompanied by a profusion of sweet variegated smells. Or a joyous, festive scene might be accompanied by a melody of flower-like scents of roses, lilacs and violets in quick succession.

Having already succeeded in imitating odors of vegetables, wood smoke, the bark of trees and the subtle odor of fresh water, the odor engineers are now making scents which evoke thoughts of a landscape, a pine forest and a field after a rain. Such work is still in its infancy, but the day may not be far distant when you will hear someone say, "Have you smelled that wonderful movie at the Strand?"

'Artificial Rock'

For millions of years nature has ground away with winds and water to crush up the rocky exterior of the earth and produce the good earth which man uses in countless ways for gaining a livelihood. Now, in a matter of a few hours, the chemist is converting this hard-wrought soil back into its former rocky state to serve another purpose of man.

By pressing ordinary soil, after it is chemically treated, Dr. S. D. Lesesne of Oklahoma City University reports that he has been able to form blocks of any size or shape which are about as hard as bricks but considerably less brittle. Research results indicate that it will be possible to manufacture brick and tile products without the costly baking process, reducing the cost by more than half, Dr. Lesesne said.

Clouds of Iron

The existence of clouds of gas and dust—extremely thin but of enormous size—floating in the depths of space between the stars has long been known to astronomers. However, the discovery that iron forms a part of these interstellar wanderers has just been announced by the Carnegie Institution.

This discovery follows shortly an announcement from the University of Alberta that those clouds also contain ironized molecules of carbon-hydrogen and carbon-nitrogen.

Identification of the types of the elements of which clouds are composed is possible because of the fact that under certain conditions the atoms of an element will absorb from light which falls upon them those wavelengths which they themselves would emit if they were rendered luminous. This results in dark lines in the spectra of stars where these wavelengths ordinarily would be represented.

Decoy Blackouts

In the event enemy bombers reach American shores on dark nights in the future, lighting engineers are planning a reception which will undoubtedly cause them to waste a lot of bombs on supposedly vital targets.

According to Samuel G. Hibben, Westinghouse blackout lighting engineer, dummy fields with dimly shining lights, wide spaces illuminated to simulate crowded areas and long lines of glowing street lamps on deserted roads are being studied as a means of literally camouflaging entire cities.

The use of such dim-out technique would avoid permanent changes of lighting equipment and reduce casualties which result from total blackouts Mr. Hibben said.

Research Report

Coreless Apples—The little boy who told his companion "there's not going to be any core," when asked for part of his apple may have been an unrecognized prophet.

Notice now comes that Mrs. Libbie Wilcox of Huntington Park, Calif., has developed large red apples, coreless and seedless, which are said to be the first to be seen in this country, and perhaps the world.

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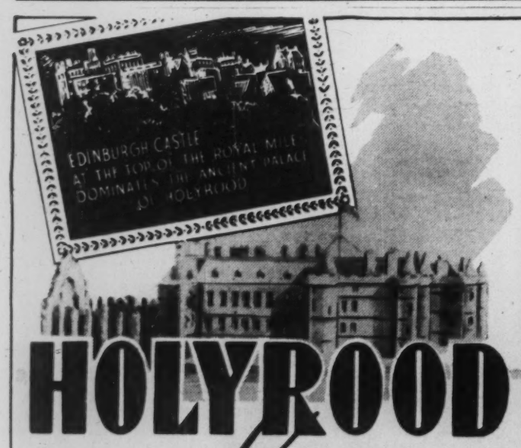

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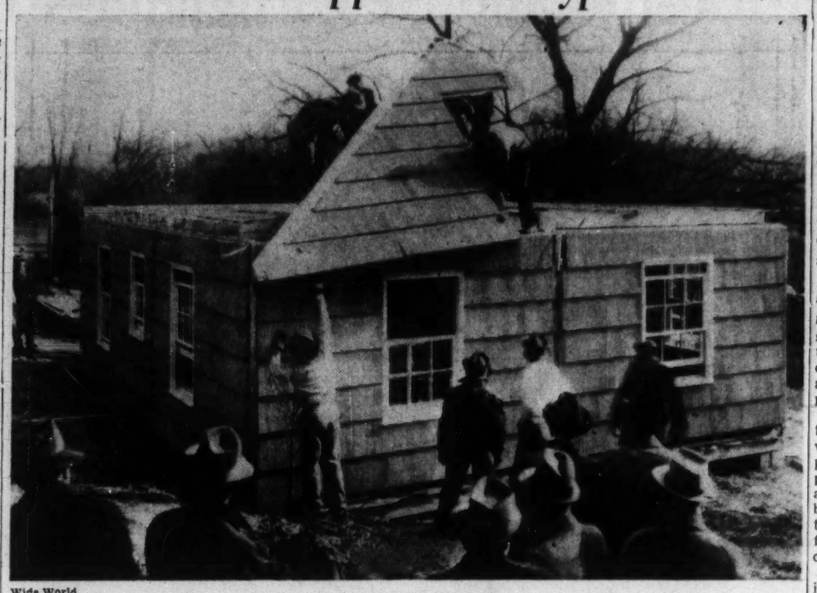
Some Workers Oppose This Type of House



Wide World

Currier Defense House

The gable and roof sections of a prefabricated house are put in place 3½ hours after the beginning of operations. American Federation of Labor building trades workers are opposed to prefabricated houses. Denial of a Government contract to Patrick J. Currier, low bidder who employs Congress of Industrial Organizations labor, has caused a rumpus in House hearings.

Hillman Calls C. I. O.-Currier Pact a 'Deal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — Resuming his testimony today before the Truman Committee, Sidney Hillman charged that the Congress of Industrial Organizations' agreement with the Currier Construction Co. at Detroit was "a deal and not a bona fide arrangement."

The Currier Company underbid all other competitors for a Wayne County defense housing contract for 300 units by a sum variously estimated at between $200,000 and $400,000; but its bid has been held up by the objecton of Mr. Hillman. The Currier Company is charged by Mr. Hillman with a previous anti-union record, but recently signed an agreement with the constructon unit of the C. I. O., which is a bitter rival of the American Federation of Labor building trades, with whom OPM has a stabilization agreement. Mr. Hillman's argument implies that the C. I. O. group is attempting to "raid" the A. F. of L. field. He charged today that it is carrying on "disruptive" activity. A feature of the situation is that while Mr. Hillman himself is the head of a C. I. O. union, he is opposed by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. founder, whose brother is A. D. Lewis, the head of the United Construction Workers (C. I. O.) Organizing Committee, which signed up with Mr. Currier.

"Danger to Defense"

"The 'raiding' activity, as involved in the Currier case, is the greatest danger to our defense program," Mr. Hillman charged today. He said it offered a greater disruptive effect to labor peace than jurisdictional strikes and quoted Mr. Roosevelt's recent denunciation of one labor group raiding another group.

Chairman Truman and Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine heckled Mr. Hillman frequently, and made it evident that they felt the Government was weakly yielding to the threat of A. F. of L. strikes, to the disadvantage of a low bidder in the defense housing field. Mr. Brewster revealed that he had telegrams from union groups criticizing the Hillman action. One telegram came from John L. Lewis.

"You recognize he is a reputable labor leader?" demanded Senator Brewster.

"Oh, certainly, yes!" agreed Mr. Hillman, as the audience laughed, while the OPM Co-ordinator indorsed his bitter critic in the C. I. O. labor field.

Wire From Harry Bridges

More laughter followed as one of the telegrams of protest of Mr. Hillman's action came from Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, just ordered deported by the Government.

Mr. Hillman said the Currier agreement with the C. I. O. unit, after years of alleged anti-union activity, "had all the earmarks of a deal."

"I don't know all the details of the Currier matter; I am not concerned with the merits of the Currier contract," he said.

"I am concerned with the possibilities of trouble in the Detroit situation. There are hundreds of millions of dollars, maybe billions, of defense contracts involved in the Detroit area." Mr. Hillman added that the explosive situation in Detroit might reach a crisis if the C. I. O. "raid" on the building trade hitherto accepted as peculiarly the province of the A. F. of L. craft building unions, were successful through the Currier contract.

First witnesses were three members of the OPM Labor Review Division led by Dr. Douglas Brown, Princeton professor, who testified that on Sept. 22 representatives of the Detroit A. F. of L. came to them protesting the Currier bid. The three members of the Board, Dr. Brown said, went "unofficially" to Mr. Carmody and warned him of the explosive situation in Detroit.

Members of the Senate Committee demanded whether the Currier side of the case was presented. Dr. Brown said it had not been, since the Board did not take jurisdiction in the matter, and simply felt it to be its duty to bring the facts to Mr. Carmody.

Senators questioned Mr. Hillman critically, Senator Truman, Chairman, at one point demanded "what are we coming to" after Mr. Hillman hinted that fear of an A. F. of L. strike had held back the Currier contract.

Other Senators demanded whether a strike threat was to prevent a contract from going to a bona fide company which employed union labor and which offered the lowest bid.

"You are appeasing elements here," cried Senator Brewster, "who are irresponsible. How long has America bent the knee to irresponsible elements? It is a very dangerous precedent."

"My judgment was and still is against any award which would make for industrial strife," cried Mr. Hillman. "My belief is that the award would provoke union warfare."

Final responsibility for making the award is with the Federal Works Agency, Mr. Hillman said. He merely gave the advice which was against the contract based on 30 years of labor experience.

"I should say we have a labor Government," interjected Senator Brewster.

Ecuador Backs Defense

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, President of Ecuador, indorsed defense measures taken by the Americas and pleaded for closer collaboration among the Western Hemisphere nations in an interview published by the newspaper "El Telegrafo."

Dr. Arroyo said he considered the defense preparations necessary for "preservation of the Americas."

The various Amreican nations, he said, should bind themselves together so closely that regardless of the war's outcome the economy of this hemisphere will be in a position to function "on the basis of mutual interests."

U. S. Loan Sought

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies approved by a big majority after a debate yesterday a bill authorizing the Government to contract for a $17,000,000 loan from the United States for arms purchases.

The defense program calls for buying of light and heavy field batteries, training planes, bombs, tanks, mobile and antiaircraft units, and other equipment for both the Army and Navy. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Hatch Act Probe Shifts in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Federal Civil Service Commission is going to go right on inquiring into charges that Georgia Labor Department officials violated the Hatch "Clean Politics" Act—but not in the State Capitol.

Commission Examiner James Irwin opened the inquiry in the Senate chamber Oct. 20 and folks were barely settled in their seats before Defendant J. E. B. Stewart refused to testify and stormed out. Later, Mr. Stewart apologized.

On Oct. 22, Mr. Irwin asked Labor Commissioner Ben Huiet if he had requested State Senator H. B. Edwards to represent him. The legislator leaped up, arms swinging, to shout: "Don't you try to insinuate that I go around soliciting cases," and this was followed by an invitation to come outside and settle it with fists. Mr. Irwin declined the invitation and soon announced that the hearing was being transferred to a courtroom in the Federal Building.

Commented Counsel Meloy: "The hearing was the most disorderly I've ever seen. . . . I appealed to State authorities, but they refused to provide officers to keep order. I have been assured that we can have as many deputy United States marshals as are required to keep order in the Federal Building."

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Stassen Assails G.O.P. 'Ostriches'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23 (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who favors outright repeal of the Neutrality Act, urged Republicans last night to be "the 'peace party' not through a 'heads in the sand' policy, but by forthright pioneering in working out the means of keeping the peace."

Declaring "it is clear that this country cannot have two foreign policies," the Minnesota Republican said in a chain radiocast talk drafted for delivery before the Ripon Republican club here:

"In the more immediate future, we should not only shun obstructive tactics but we should seek constantly to make constructive suggestions to the party now in power. . . . Forthright measures should be taken at once to check inflation. Once this wild horse starts to gallop, it leaves a terrific destruction in its path."

In an interview preceding his address, the Governor urged repeal of the Neutrality Act, asserting it "doesn't fit into the foreign policy of this country and I don't think we're being frank in simply having partial repeals."

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Press in Ecuador Protests Severity of Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador—The concession of special military and economic powers to the Government of President Arroyo del Rio, with Cabinet and Congressional approval, has not aroused any enthusiasm. Blank spaces in some of the newspapers, especially on the editorial page, signify that the censorship is busy.

War-created conditions caused special economic powers to be granted last year. There is no insuperable objection to their continuation, while the frontier difficulties with Peru probably call for a free military hand, at least temporarily.

The opposition is against "Control of publications of all classes, with adoption of preventive and repressive measures" and the "appointment or removal of all officials and employees except those elected by direct popular suffrage." Magistrates were exempted from interference at the request of the President of the Supreme Court.

Press censorship arises from the international situation as between Peru and Ecuador, but editors are protesting against the severity of the regulations. No mention of the frontier question is permitted, in editorials, news, pictures, or correspondence, unless approved by the censorship, whose members do not work after 10 in the evening.

The National Union of Journalists and the Socialist Party have protested.

One of the first results of the extension of decree powers is likely to be conscripted labor for road-building. An early objective is the Quito-Chone highway. This is of some economic importance—for the road would link the Andean sierras with the sea—but it is also connected with defense.

The national budget for 1942, recently prepared, totaled 119,200,000 sucres. The largest sum is for defense, 24,676,000 sucres. Education receives the next highest sum, 20,271,000 sucres. Two millions are allocated to the external debt. There is a special budget amounting to slightly less than 10,000,000 sucres for provincial expenditures.

Domino
PURE SUGAR CANE SUGARS
a kind for every use!

Canada Provides For Unrestricted Use Of Funds of I. L. O.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (CP)—The Dominion Government has provided for the unrestricted use of funds of the International Labor Office, now established in Montreal, regardless of foreign exchange restrictions imposed in wartime.

The I. L. O., formerly in Geneva, came to Canada after the outbreak of war. It maintains international labor statistics, operating like the League of Nations on funds provided by the various nations.

The new agreement between the Government and the Office is to provide for the free use of these international funds, including the purchase of foreign exchange. Such foreign exchange may be sent out of Canada without restriction.

U. S. Seeks to Halt State 'Defense' Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Federal Government sought today to convince the Supreme Court that States should not be permitted to impose sales and use taxes on defense contracts executed on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis.

Such taxes, the Justice Department estimated, might cost the Government as much as $100,000,000 a year and would amount to $28,000,000 on contracts already let.

Litigation before the court for argument applied specifically to an attempt by Alabama to tax contractors engaged in construction work for the Government at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

The Justice Department contended in a brief that the United States was immune from a sales tax imposed upon the buyer and that the immunity was not lost because it made purchases through a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractor.

Alabama officials replied that the construction was done by independent contractors who were not agents or instrumentalities of the Federal Government.

The Alabama Supreme Court held the taxes could not be imposed because the contractors were acting as Federal instrumentalities.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

P. T. A. Speaker Urges Efforts To Hold Child-Welfare Gains

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

More concerned with the period following the crisis than with the present, Dr. George E. Gardner, director of the Judge Baker Child Guidance Center in Boston, this afternoon told the convention of the Massachusetts State Parent-Teacher Association that every effort must be made to conserve the gains in child welfare made during the past decade.

Addressing the 32nd annual convention in session yesterday, today and tomorrow at the Parker House, in Boston, Dr. Gardner urged that "business as usual" be maintained in child welfare. During a crisis such as this, he said, there are well-defined goals, good leadership and a spirit of co-operation which contribute to the maintenance of child welfare standards. But there should be no let-down, he said. Maintenance of these standards should be made a matter of Government concern and should not be lost sight of in the defense effort or post-defense slackening of effort.

He emphasized the need for maintaining not only material but spiritual gains and guarding against a spirit of intolerance among children toward each other or other groups, breeding such situations among nations as perplex the world today.

Richard C. Potter, director of the Worcester Natural History Society, who was the second speaker on the afternoon program, discussed, "Conservation of Natural Resources and Their Relation to Human Values."

Mr. Potter declared that "if we are ever to raise a generation of taxpayers and citizens to fully appreciate the need of saving our natural resources and the relationship between them and human resources, we should start with our children."

"Stable thinking among the youth of our land is promoted," he said, "by a return to fundamental concepts regarding our nation's natural and human resources."

In a symposium on "Important Emphases in Home and School Relationships" Roger S. Holmes, Director of Training at the State Teachers' College at Fitchburg, told the convention that "school practice actually lags seriously behind what we know to be sound aims and methods. "The parents," he said, "must be ready to let us try new methods to meet the new need.

"Teachers are under the obligation of going to parents for approval of their aims," he pointed out, "and for approval or disapproval of the results; and parents must be ready to grant to the teacher the role of expert in deciding on actual educational materials and methods."

The second speaker on the symposium was William B. Appleton, Superintendent of the Leominster schools.

Notebooks are an important part of the equipment of all the delegates attending the convention. Notes on the program, which has been carefully planned to cover, in addresses and panel discussions, the problems with which the organization will deal this year, will serve as guide for the work of local units during the season.

This morning was devoted to departmental conferences dealing specifically with the work of various divisions of the P. T. A. and to the symposium on "Important Emphasis in Home and School Relationships."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is expected to be a guest at the banquet this evening and the address on "Youth Problems in Total Defense" will be by Carl B. Wetherell, executive secretary of the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston.

Tomorrow, at the closing session, Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, of Springfield, Chairman of the Findings Committee and incoming President of the Association, succeeding Mrs. Luther R. Putney, of Lexington, will make a summary of the convention program.

B. a Staff Photographer

Prominent at Parent-Teacher Convention

Left to right—Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser of Springfield, incoming President and Chairman of the Findings Committee; Mrs. Charles D. Center of Georgia, representative of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Mrs. Luther R. Putney of Lexington, retiring State President, who is presiding at the sessions.

Crimson Hits Far Eastern Policy of U. S.

Decrying what it termed the United States' Far Eastern policy of "appeasement and wrist-slapping," the Harvard Crimson recently editorially asked America to "draw a line, and if they (the Japanese) cross it, to shoot."

"We can't appease Japan any more than we can appease Germany," the student editors stated, adding that the present Washington attitude "brings up shades of Chamberlain."

The Crimson asserted that Japan bought $500,000,000 worth of war materials from the United States between 1937 and 1939, and that since last August, when exports of aviation fuel were shut off, the Nipponese have been buying American scrap iron, tin plate, cotton, aluminum, lumber and hides.

"The last vestige of any friends-with-the-U. S. sentiment has disappeared with Konoye, the brake is off, and the road has been cleared for a drive on Vladivostok, Singapore, or the Dutch East Indies," the paper declared.

A "definite warning . . backed up by the guns of our Pacific fleet" would minimize the chances of "our actually having to fight it out," according to the Harvard students.

Hartford Police and Firemen Campaign for Higher Pay

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23—With the Hartford city election little more than a week away, police and firemen are conducting an organized campaign for salary increases of one dollar a day for every man. More than a million dollars would be added to the annual city budget if their demand is granted.

Mayor T. J. Spellacy, candidate for re-election, has said "no." He has no desire to be re-elected, said Mr. Spellacy, if to do so he must favor one class of city employees over another or must be unfair to taxpayers. The increase in pay, if extended to all city departments, would be an "intolerable" tax burden, the Mayor told the police and firemen. The tax rate would be increased approximately three mills, and this step would lead, in the Mayor's opinion, to further increases in rent charges, aggravating an already serious situation.

Attorney Cornelius D. Shea, counsel for the police and firemen in their campaign, said a committee will talk with the Mayor and with his opponent in the election, Joseph B. Griffin, Republican.

Road Link

Another link of the Wilbur Cross Highway has been opened, a five-mile stretch from the Housatonic River bridge in Milford east to the Derby Turnpike in Orange. Gov. Robert A. Hurley announced the opening just before the Yale-Army game at the Yale Bowl. Football traffic followed the new route Oct. 18.

Book in Demand

William L. Shirer's "Berlin Diary" is the most popular book in the Hartford Public Library. The library has 39 copies of "Berlin Diary" and on a recent date there were 243 requests on file from persons waiting their turn to read it.

English Offer

Offers of work in England did not look as attractive to Connecticut mechanics after they had talked with interviewers for the State Employment Service. Employment offices were bombarded with inquiries after it was announced that skilled workmen could register for jobs in English factories, with transportation and living quarters guaranteed. The impression that high salaries would be paid proved erroneous. Base pay, said officials, is $24 a week with room, board and uniform free.

Skilled men have failed to register in any numbers for these jobs. Unskilled men, mostly boys just out of school, would be glad to go, but do not qualify.

Unusual Class

Yale's freshman class of 981 sets several records. It is the largest entering class in the history of Yale. Seventy-eight of its members were the top-ranking students in their preparatory school classes, a new high. There are 269 sons of Yale graduates, another record. Geographical distribution of the class is illustrated by the enrollment of 20 students from California.

Check From China

The Bridgeport city tax collector opened an envelope and found a check from Chungking, China, in payment of a Bridgeport property tax bill. The check was from United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss, former resident of Bridgeport. He still owns a home there.

Land of the Free

New Britain has long contended that its population contains a more varied mixture of nationalities and races than most of New England's cities. Now it is announced that 25 nationalities are represented in the first 100 families chosen as tenants for the city's new low-cost housing development. There will be 340 families in the Mount Pleasant development when it is completed.

Daughters of Colonists In Bay State to Meet

The Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, Mrs. Lester S. Daniels, State Regent, will hold its October meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Hotel Touraine, Boston. A scenic film, "This Amazing America," will be shown, and tea will be served. Reservations should be made with Mrs. Albert B. Sampson, 279 East Main Street, Marlboro, Mass.

The Society will dedicate a bronze marker on the grounds of the old Fairbanks House, in Dedham, on Nov. 8 at 2 p. m. at a public ceremony.

Ship Design Talks Meet Big Success

Nearly 150 lectures published by the Society of American Shipbuilders and Designers, during the past three years of its existence, have found their way to nearly every port in the Nation, and some ports throughout the world.

Charter members of the Society, which began three years ago this month in the cafeteria of the Navy executive building at Fore River shipyards in Quincy, explained enthusiastically today that the far-reaching effect of the Society had exceeded all expectations.

One recent delivery of mail to the Society's office which contained acknowledgment of lectures received by four universities, including the University of Michigan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, George Washington University, and the University of Alabama, indicates the undreamed-of recognition the Society's lecture courses have won.

Boston Girls Club Granted Charter

The Bunker Hill Girls Club, founded four years ago, has been incorporated and granted a charter by the State of Massachusetts as a charitable agency to be known as the Girls Club of Boston. Announcement of its change of name was made today by Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, chairman of the Board of Directors, at an anniversary luncheon, held at the Bunker Hill Clubhouse, on High Street, in Charlestown.

The Girls Club was an outgrowth of the Boys Club of Boston and at first operated under its board. Later Boston women formed the Board of Directors and today it is believed to be the only one in the country conducted with the proven Boys Club technique. Arthur T. Burger is Executive Director of both the Boys and Girls Clubs.

Innes Group Picks Chase for Council

Calling on all Republican voters in Ward 4, Back Bay, "to unite behind a single candidate for the Council, Charles J. Innes, President of the Ward 4 Republican League, today announced that his organization will support Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase for re-election to the post.

Indorsement by the League, which is the so-called "Innes organization" of Ward 4, is considered an important factor in a campaign in the ward. John O. Corkum, the other Republican in the three-cornered contest, meanwhile announced that he will "fight to the finish" regardless of the League's action.

The third candidate in the officially non-partisan fight is Arthur Fitzpatrick, an enrolled Democrat.

Europe-in-America Enacts Old Scenes

Europe-in-America foregathered in the main ballroom of the Copley Plaza Hotel last night, and the scene was alive with color as International Institute House held a dancing party for its building fund. Girls and men in the vivid costumes of their native lands mingled with army and navy men in uniform, as polkas and Strauss waltzes alternated with American swing music under the baton of Roly Rogers.

At the intermission a program of folk dances and songs was presented, and the ballroom resounded to the stamp and whirl of flying feet. The Swedish Folk Dance Club of Boston opened this part of the program with a group-dance called the Vestgotapolska. Miss Raphaela Plasmati followed with two popular Italian songs; and the Boston Krakowianki Club danced the Krakowiak, a dance named for the city of Krakow, Poland.

Sumita Devi, a protege of the great poet Rabindranath Tagore, and trained by him at his international school, presented "Invocation for Rain," a graceful bit of poetic movement that held all the mystery and age of the East.

After the singing of two Russian folk songs by Miss Marina Arkekook, the program ended with two American country dances and the singing, by the Boston Army Base Glee Club, of a group of army songs.

Highlands Garden Club To Open New Season

The Newton Highlands Garden Club will open its season with a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dana MacKay, 46 Woodcliff Road, Newton Highlands, Tuesday at 8:00 p. m.

Mrs. Raymond R. Wisner will be the principal speaker, talking on "California Rambles," illustrated with motion pictures.

Members will exhibit their own arrangements of evergreen material with an accent of color.

Book Strategy

The Southern New England Telephone Company is taking seriously requests that the supply of paper be conserved. The company, when it gives out a new directory, is asking that the old one be returned. The man who brings the new directory rings the doorbell and waits to be handed the old book before he presents the new one. Taking old directories out of circulation is expected also to reduce "wrong number" calls.

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Bombay Girl's Goal Coming Via Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 23—Just over a month ago Miss Vasanthi Rama Rau, daughter of Sir Benegal Rama Rau, arrived in America on the Anzac Clipper to begin her train trip across the United States on the last lap of her journey from Bombay to become a Wellesley freshman. A graceful young woman, with a background of English schooling, she is rapidly becoming accustomed to the bustling atmosphere of Severance Hall and the activities of Wellesley campus.

After her graduation Miss Rama Rau plans to return to her native land. She will then start the work which is her goal in life—a goal envisaged two years ago when she was a boarding school pupil outside London. She plans to draw the attention of her people to the need of education in their own country.

Explaining what she hopes to do, Miss Rama Rau said, "We need our consciousness drawn to our own people. And it's such a big problem."

Only 10 per cent of the entire population can read and write, Miss Rama Rau says, and of these, only a few have means to go abroad for the technical training which they need. Before the war most of those who could afford to travel studied in England or on the continent.

"Now that the war is on and people have to stay in India for their education, more attention is being drawn to Indian schools and colleges."

Explaining the complexity of one of the vital subjects, she said, "Studying Indian history doesn't mean just starting back a century or two. It means going back thousands of years to trace a history in which every culture and race in the world is mixed."

At Wellesley

Collie-Smith

Vasanthi Rama Rau

Native of India, now freshman at Wellesley College, who plans eventually to devote her efforts to calling her people's attention to the need of education.

Quick Safety for Harvard Books If Nazi Bombers Roar Overhead

Harvard's unusual collection of rare books and manuscripts, valued at many millions of dollars, could be whisked out of the Yard and into a secret cache in a matter of hours if German bombers ever roared over Massachusetts skies, Keyes DeW. Metcalf, Director of the Harvard University Library, revealed today.

Ever since the Nazi armies overran France in the summer of 1940, Harvard has been ready for a bombing attack near the library—just in case such a thing should ever happen, he said.

The librarians have set aside enough lumber to make thousands of packing boxes, each of which would hold about 50 volumes, he said. The "cream" of the rare book collection, some 6,000 volumes, could probably be packed and disposed of in a day, Mr. Metcalf estimated.

The location of the cache in which they would be stored is a secret the Harvard librarians are protecting zealously, for, according to the Director, there have been instances of looting in other lands in the confusion and panic of an air raid.

Plans for transportation and safe keeping of valuable library possessions have been made in co-operation with the National Resources Planning Board. A committee of this organization under Richard H. Heindel is devoted to conservation of "cultural resources."

Mr. Metcalf said there had been "much talk among librarians" about air raid damage, and that he believed many institutions on the East Coast had made plans similar to those at Harvard.

Included in the Harvard collection of rare volumes is a set of Shakespeare quartos valued at $100,000. There are original Shelley and Thackeray manuscripts, first editions of Dickens, ancient medieval chain volumes with wooden covers, ornate hand decorated guild books of the Middle Ages, and many thousands of other treasures, some considered priceless.

Morgan Memorial Bazaar Is Opened

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial, of which Mrs. C. J. Cook is President, is holding its annual bazaar for the benefit of its Day Nursery in the Children's Settlement Building today and tomorrow.

Mrs. Florence Goff is General Chairman of the event which each year draws several hundred patrons and friends. The luncheon served today and tomorrow, and the turkey dinner, served tonight, are in charge of a committee, headed by Mrs. Philip I. Leard.

Chairmen of committees which have arranged the ten tables where articles of all kinds are on sale include: Dolls, Mrs. Alva R. Mullins; aprons, Mrs. Willard Gilson; children's clothes, Mrs. H. H. Dennison; candy, Mrs. George Clarke; food, Mrs. George Barber; flowers, Mrs. Nils Anderson and Mrs. George E. Henry; gifts, Mrs. Percy Crowell; handkerchiefs, Mrs. W. A. Chapin; mothers' table, Miss Ruth Caben; mystery table, Mrs. Esther Sherwood; pantry, Mrs. Doris F. Miller; sewing, Mrs. James R. Martin; utility, Mrs. Earl Buzzell.

Charity Club's Defense Party

A defense party which has been planned to take the place of the annual bazaar will be sponsored by the Woman's Charity Club, Thursday, Oct. 30, at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, from 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It will open with a style show, followed by luncheon and bridge.

Mrs. Arthur V. Getchell is General Chairman, assisted by Mrs. William D. Morton, Mrs. Frank Senter Jones, Mrs. William H. Moody, Mrs. Carl Webster, Mrs. Isaac Ripley, Mrs. Edward Martin, and Mrs. Willard C. Tilson.

Salvation Army Fund Nears Top

Contributions to the annual Greater Boston Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army today reached $154,317 or 77 per cent of the goal of $200,000, it was disclosed at the next to the last report luncheon of the Industry and Finance Division at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The quota for this Division was reported 86 per cent filled with $78,177 of the $90,000 goal reached. Intensified efforts to go over the top were planned for the coming week.

Quincy Junior Women Meeting Again Tonight

Members of the Quincy Junior Women's Club will be entertained at their second meeting of the year this evening by William Coleman, who will give impersonations of radio, screen and stage personalities.

Miss Gertrude Booth, President, will conduct the business meeting and the program will be in charge of Miss Kathryn Burke, program chairman.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 24
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Oct. 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc) (25.4m) and (15.35mc) (19.5m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—The World's Literature.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Here Comes the Band; Rhythmic Rhapsodies, Music.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Intermezzo.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Two Men and a Girl"; Dance Tunes.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:45 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Music; Talk by Dr. Agota Fedak about Film Industry in Hungary. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV98, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—The "Guatemala Quartet," and Heinrich Joachim, cello solo. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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Sydney—4:45 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
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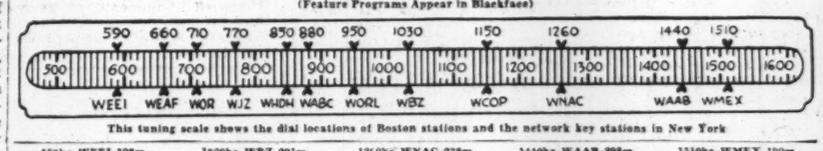
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Music; Talk by Dr. Agota Fedak about Film Industry in Hungary. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV98, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—The "Guatemala Quartet," and Heinrich Joachim, cello solo. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Studio Program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, Songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	M. I. T.-Radcliffe Debate;	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"Federal Sales Tax to	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Finance War"	Sports and music
4:00 **Book Fair; Speakers**	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **Book Fair; Speakers**	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Bdwy. Bandwagon	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong," sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Football Previews	Lum 'n' Abner	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political Talk	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Rookies," comedy	George Gershwin's Melo-
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**	Brice, guests, orchestra	sketch; orchestra	dies; Recordings; Talk.
8:30 "Archie"; comedy	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	Political Talk	Dance Music
8:45 solos; or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	"Fiesta"	Financial talk
9:00 **Major Bowes' Ama-**	News Here and Abroad	**Music Hall: Connie Bos-**	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	**America's Town Meet-**	**well, Don Ameche, J.**	Colonial News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30 **Major Bowes' Ama-**	**ing: "Will Land, Air or**	**Lester, Music Maids,**	Alfred Wallenstein's	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:45 teur Hour	**Sea Power Win This**	**guests, orchestra**	Symphonietta"	**cal Album"; records**
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	War?"	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15 Walter Gross's Or-	First Piano Quartet	**Barrymore; guests**	Dance orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 chestra; vocalists	Roly Rogers' Orchestra	Frank Fay, Bob Hannon,	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra	quartet; guests, orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Alpineers; orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	National Defense Talk	Count Basie's Orch.
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music; You	Local news; Weather;	Rep. Clare Hoffman	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30 Music"; network	Want	"Joe and Mabel," Com-	Jimmie Fidler	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Dance music	Music You Want	edy Drama	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue; music	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Jerry Sears Orchestra
9:00 Priscilla Portscue	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service;	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 of the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Up" orchestra
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	Bess Johnson	'New England Cupboard'
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Singing Strings"	Musical Program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk;	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	The Gauchos
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Hum and Strum"	"The Goldbergs"	Political Talk	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy songs	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 **Kate Smith, talk,**	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 **"Big Sister"; sketch**	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music,
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	**"The Manitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 **Serial drama**	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Ma Perkins"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 **Right of Happiness**	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor,
1:45 **"Road of Life"**	News, Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:00 **Serial drama**	**NBC Music Appreciation**	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Labor Speaker
2:15 **Serial drama**	**Hour, Direction Dr.**	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 **Fletcher Wiley**	**Walter Damrosch**	"Valiant Lady"; drama	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Alvino Rey's Orchestra,
2:45 **"Kate Hopkins"**	**Music Appreciation Hour**	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	**ductor**	Sports and Music
3:15 **Bob Hannon, songs,**	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music
3:30 **News; "Snapshots"**	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	Sports and Music
3:45 **Studio talks**	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**ductor**	Sports and Music
4:00 **Book Fair; speakers**	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **Book Fair; speakers**	**Studio Talk**	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Three for Tea"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 **Br'dway Bandwagon**	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 **Around the Hub**	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 **"The Goldbergs"**	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 **"The O'Neills"**	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 **Ben Bernie**	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 **Hedda Hopper**	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers," orchestra
6:30 **Treasury of Song**	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 **The World of Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs,	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	Political Talk	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 **Kate Smith; Harry**	"Ask the Children"	**Lucille Manners, Ross**	Political Talk	WMEX Lyric Theater,
8:15 **Carey; drama,**	"Ask the Children"	**Graham; orchestra**	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater,
8:30 **"The Three Suns";**	Romance and Rhythm	**"Information, Please!"**	Political Talk	Dance Music
8:45 **guests; or.: E. Davis**	Romance and Rhythm	**Clifton Fadiman, m. e.**	Henry King's Orchestra	D'Artega's Orchestra
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Classical Album";
9:45 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 "Hollywood Pre-	Carmen Cavallero's Or-	"Wings of Destiny"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 miere"; drama	chestra	dramatic sketch	Political Talk	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Network Program	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Variety Show: Ralph	Variety Show: David	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Cheskin's Or.; soloists.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15 **Master Works of**	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Jack Starr-Hunt; Music.	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30 **Music; Howard**	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"

Boston's Importance as Military Objective Grows With Lend-Lease Shipping

Harbor Defenses Re-assessed; 'Stout Resistance' Indicated

With approximately 80,000 tons of lend-lease merchandise a month due to pour into the holds of trans-Atlantic vessels at Boston piers this vital north Atlantic port has become a military objective.

An appraisal today of the defense forces available to protect this important jumping-off point of the Allied life line disclosed great strides made, with further plans for strengthening the defenses already in operation.

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding General of the First Coast Artillery District, said this morning that harbor defenses at Boston "are as good as possible."

"Plans, however, are under way for further modernization," General Terry added. "New batteries will be added at vital points along the coast—not units of men but new armaments."

Although today Boston is a long way from becoming the "Gibralter of the North Atlantic," as was predicted by a former commander of the harbor defenses earlier this year, it has definitely reached the stage where it would not be an easy victim for enemy forces.

150 to 4,000 Soldiers

In little more than a year and a half the man power at the harbor forts has jumped from a cadre of less than 150 men to more than 4,000 soldiers. Forts which have lain idle for 15 years have been activated. Guns, rusted from long disuse are ready once more to bark out in defense of democracy.

By April of this year sufficient strides had been made to call from Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, the statement that the Boston and New England coastal defenses were prepared to "offer stout resistance" to any potential enemy invader.

Since that time, although no new heavy guns have been set in place at the harbor forts, there have been many new guns added such as the 155's at Fort Dawes. Twenty of the powerful 800,000,000 candlepower antiaircraft searchlights have been placed at strategic points and 10 more were being uncrated today.

All of the antiaircraft guns at the harbor forts are fixed pieces but at Camp Edwards two of the Army's crack mobile antiaircraft regiments, the 369th and the 208th Coast Artillery Regiments, are prepared to move into the Boston area at instant notice.

Success in Maneuvers

The 369th demonstrated its skill in the recent air maneuvers when members of the regiment met with splendid success in picking up "enemy" bombers trying to blast Boston.

A network of Army air bases scattered throughout New England have provided Boston with a backlog of air-striking power which cannot be overlooked in the event of an emergency. From the Westover Field and Bangor bomber bases and from fields at Manchester, N. H., Hillsgrove, R. I., Windsor Locks, Conn., a striking force of great power could be unleashed.

The powerful Atlantic fleet, with its sleek gray ships patrolling the waters off New England and beyond, stands between the land forces and forces of any potential enemy. And finally the great Naval air base at Quonsett, whose far-roving planes provide the eyes of defense, gives added assurance that Uncle Sam is ready to "deliver the goods."

Shh . . . Halloween Party by Police Due Once More

Don't look now, but, shh—Halloween is just around the corner.

And in Boston Halloween is rapidly coming to mean just one thing to the youngsters—the annual Police Department party.

Already plans are under way for this year's big event. With only eight days left to get ready, division police captains are busy making a survey of all available buildings and lining up entertainment and things to eat enough to guarantee a good time for all.

Last year more than 100,000 children attended 53 parties staged in all sections of the city, Commissioner Joseph Timilty, originator of the plan, disclosed.

In three short hours this number consumed 16,000 gallons of ice cream, 67,000 bottles of soda pop, five tons of lollypops, 84,000 doughnuts, almost four tons of mixed candies, two tons of peanuts, 23,000 sandwiches, 620 gallons of cider, 3,000 candy bars, and 1,800 pies.

P. S. This year's party will be a repeat performance.

By a Staff Photographer

Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland
Assistant to Chief of Ordnance in Washington.

Ira Mosher
New President of Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Boston Hails Use of Port for Aid to Russia

Continued from Page 1

Navy would transfer some of the local ice breakers to the White Sea. It was said here that considerable German inroads will yet have to be made before the rail line between Archangel and Moscow, or interior industrial centers, is severed.

Decision to use Boston may have been helped along because of the fact that Boston is at least a day nearer in shipping time than most other eastern seaboard spots. Presence of the Army Base was doubtless a factor.

Type of Aid

But the choice of Boston gave rise as to just what type of aid is being rushed to Russia. The information here was that Russia primarily needed raw materials. Boston, it is pointed out, is deemed more desirable as a shipping point for finished goods.

In any event, the watchword in Boston today was "co-operation."

Intentions of labor, steamship operators, railroad men, and waterfront workers to pull together for the revival of the Port was indicated on all sides.

Decision of the Maritime Commission to step up the volume to an extent that will make this Port the national base for shipment of all aid to Russia was hailed in shipping circles as the most important development for commerce in the history of the Port.

Preparations are being made at the Army Base for handling the biggest flow of traffic ever shipped out of the Port. Officials of the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company, operators of the commercial section of the pier, said today that "thanks to the foresight of the Maritime Commission in maintaining the Terminal, the pier is today in A-1 condition for the handling of the heavy load about to be assigned to it."

Supplies Arrive

Large quantities of Lend-Lease supplies have already arrived within "easy reach" of the pier, it was learned today. The supplies are on cars which are held in readiness to shunt in when the ships are ready. This plan eliminates the possibility of congestion, it was pointed out, that might result if the cars were forwarded to the base at once.

Ships for the movement of the huge tonnage are being quietly rounded up by the Maritime Commission and allocated to the new route. It is expected that when the traffic gets to rolling at full speed there will be at least two ships a day arriving at Boston, according to shipping men.

Fred B. Fitch, of Cohasset, Chief Clerk at the Boston office of the Moore-McCormack Lines, who are to act as agents for the Lend-Lease ships, is in New York today studying the forms necessary for the "paper work" in connection with the shipments. He will have full charge of that part of the work at Boston.

A. Douglas Cook, New England Resident Manager of the Moore-McCormack Lines, has tentatively arranged for office space at 20 Broad Street, it was learned, for a group of Russian shipping men who are expected to come to Boston to co-operate with the Moore-McCormack Company in the shipments.

Union leaders declare that Labor will co-operate in the shipment of the Lend-Lease goods.

Boston has done very little business with the Port of Archangel, although in past years there was a large quantity of coal brought to Boston from Mariupol and from Nicolaieff. Shipments of general merchandise were exported to Russia from Boston for a time by the American-Scantic Line, prior to the start of the war.

Need of Piers

While bringing to Boston a long-sought share of lend-lease traffic that is most welcome to a port where several steamship services have been withdrawn or canceled in the past two years, it brings to light with startling force, the now urgent need of additional pier facilities.

Port interests were emphatic today in demanding provisions for new piers. Horton I. Marlor, President of the Foreign Commerce Club, declared that the Army Base, with berths for nine vessels, no longer exists to all intents and purposes for commercial shipping. Since the Maritime Commission is routing lend-lease cargo via the Army Base; the Navy has requisitioned the two Commonwealth Piers, one in East Boston, and the other in South Boston; and the Coast Guard has leased Lewis Wharf, there are only 10 or 11 berths left in the entire port that are available for commercial shipping, he said.

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, called for recognition of the need of providing more adequate pier facilities here, "particularly when the Government is asking full co-operation from the port of Boston in interests of national defense."

Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, said that the time has arrived when action for new piers must be taken.

New Post Office To Be Dedicated

Weymouth tonight will dedicate a new $78,000 post office building with a banquet and speeches by leading citizens. Scheduled to open for business on Oct. 29, the new post office on Washington Street is of Colonial design with granite facing.

Presiding at the banquet will be James F. Reilly, Superintendent of the Weymouth branch of the Boston Postal District. John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster for the Boston Postal District, will be one of the chief speakers.

The Postmaster General's Office in Washington will be represented by Roy M. Martin, National Superintendent of the Division of Air Mail Service.

Last Class on Oct. 31 In Flower Arranging

The last class in flower arrangement and holiday decorations for the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts will be held in Horticultural Hall on Oct. 31. On this occasion there will be an exhibit of Christmas tree ornaments made by members of the class and entered in a competition.

Each club member must make six ornaments, all different. These must be made of tin cans and not be decorated. Colored cans may be used. A prize will be given to the best six ornaments.

Flush Period Is Predicted At War's End

Continued from Page 1

well be a by-product of this period."

Priorities are leading toward greater and greater restrictions on the uses of scarcer and scarcer materials, William P. Homans, of the Priorities Field Service of the Office of Production Management, pointed out.

"None but the most essential of civilian needs will be served, always provided that serious dislocation of labor will be considered as far as possible," Mr. Homans said. "Some people will obviously be put out of business, if their plants don't fit or cannot be made to fit into the defense program. No one is justified in sitting back placidly obvious to this fact."

As Mr. Homans, who has just been made Acting Co-ordinator of the Priorities Field Service for the New England area, found himself unable to come, his paper was read by Donald T. Hood, Acting District Manager for the New England Priorities Division.

Not Enough for Britain

We are not sending supplies to Britain in sufficient quantity, and are not sending them over fast enough, John Biggers, Special Minister to Great Britain, who has just returned from there, reported in a message read by Albert M. Creighton, OPM Co-ordinator for New England.

In order to survive this period manufacturers should make a herculean effort to get some defense business, advised Mr. Creighton. "There is only one thing to do—bid to obtain orders," he said. "Do everything possible to get more defense work."

Cyrus S. Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company and an employer member of the National Defense Mediation Board, forecast that the handling of labor relations in this period would have a "very profound effect on our future political life."

Mr. Ching felt the Mediation Board was succeeding in impressing responsibility on the national labor organizations, though there was a "tremendous lot of bad local leadership." He advised the employer who found a union trying to organize his plant not to hire a lawyer who knew nothing about labor and rush into a fight, but to consult other employers or their organizations, like Associated Industries, first.

Raymond H. Geist, Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs of the Department of State, predicted that the end of the present conflict will "mark a revival of international trade in which this country, with other nations whose ideals are identical with ours, is well prepared to lead." He voiced fervent hope for the adoption of enlightened systems in the conduct of foreign trade.

John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, reported that the national income of America was running well over the rate of $90,000,000 a year and that it was not unlikely to go over $100,000,000 in the near future. He said the country was in a position to bear still heavier federal taxes and urged their prompt extension.

"The filling of small non-defense orders is only permissive, but that is better than none at all. Furthermore, a broadening of the defense base is going on all the time.

"Washington does not intend to permit a few chiselers or noncompliers to take advantage of their competitors who are complying with the Priorities regulations. New England has been fortunate, so far in this respect. We have had only two cases brought to our attention, and in neither was the manufacturer found to be consciously evading the regulations."

How industry in Britain has been hit by war demands was outlined by Sir Kenneth Lee.

"Since last April the cotton industry has been allowed to sell in the British home trade only 20 per cent of what it sold in 1939," he said. "Leather, wool, timber, paper also are severly rationed, and many commodities required for direct war purposes are entirely withdrawn from civilian use. Steel for civilian use, such as railways, collieries and public utilities, has been cut from 6,750,000 tons before the war to 2,400,000 tons. The automobile industry before the war was using 500,000 tons of steel per year, and has been cut to 30,000 tons, excluding vehicles built for the services."

Concentrate on Production

Concentration of production was viewed by Sir Kenneth as "probably the most rigorous single project in Britain's economic mobilization." Concentration is the mandatory closing of some civilian factories so that the remaining factories may run full time.

The rationing of raw materials, corresponding to the American priorities system, left some factories in the position that they could work their crews only part-time. That was found to be an uneconomical use of labor that could be employed elsewhere on full schedule. This plan has closed many factories. The idea is that the factories remaining in operation, on full time, should compensate those that are closed, but that the machinery of the closed shops be kept in condition for resumption of work after the war.

Selection of the firms that are to be closed was left, in many instances, to the industry to settle. In one neighborhood the plants making civilian goods were ordered closed because of their proximity to a large munition plant. Sir Kenneth said that under the concentration plan 217 spinning mills were closed and 286 permitted to remain open; 363 weaving mills were closed and 529 permitted to remain open.

The closing of these mills enables the release of 60,000 workers who are being drafted to do munition work.

Another British War Debt

Sir Kenneth noted that the total purchases the British Empire made in the United States before the enactment of the Lend-Lease bill, and for which cash must be paid, amount to nearly $5,000,000,000. In addition to meeting that bill England requires a very considerable sum for recurrent obligations which do not come under Lend-Lease.

Mr. Shields, Irving Trust Co. economist, gave five reasons why the post-war slump should not turn into a huge depression:

1. The transition from defense to peacetime production is not likely to be aggravated by rapid credit deflation since our monetary and banking authorities now have the power to prevent such a development.

2. If, as seems likely, commodity prices are not allowed to skyrocket as they did in the period 1915-1920, they are not likely to decline as devastatingly as they did in 1920-1921.

3. Demobilization of our defense forces and the contraction of our armament industries should be less abrupt than after the World War.

4. Curtailment of production in many of our industries in the defense period will mean that vast demands will have accumulated for many peacetime goods.

5. Tax reduction is likely to be used to cushion the post-war recession. Taxes as heavy as those required to finance a great defense program will be so heavy a burden on the people that Congress will probably reduce taxes quickly when the emergency is over.

Mr Shields also brought out these points:

Industry will, at the end of the war, have backed-up in its laboratories a large number of new products.

Much of our equipment and plants will be obsolete.

The Government is not likely to repeat the experiments with monetary and other panaceas which have been so thoroughly discredited in the past ten years.

When faced with the vast public debt which we shall inherit from the war, Congress may seek to solve the problem of unemployment through reviving private enterprise rather than thru continuing Government expenditures.

By a Staff Photographer

On Hub Theatrical Mission

George Cukor, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer director, left, and Victor Saville, English Director-Producer (right), discussing the merits of two of Boston's newest stage shows which they flew from New York to see yesterday.

Greta Garbo Still Wants To Be Alone

Garbo still wants "to be alone," according to George Cukor, who has just finished directing her latest picture, "Two-Faced Woman."

Mr. Cukor pictured the Swedish actress as a woman with "a very good sense of humor, excellent manners as an actress, and a genuine desire to keep her private life private."

The M.G.M. director, with Victor Saville, English director-producer now working in Hollywood, and Ricardo Cortez actor, flew to Boston yesterday from New York for the express and sole purpose, they insisted, of seeing two of Boston's latest stage shows, "Let's Face It," and the Noel Coward farce, "Blithe Spirit," both of which they apparently found well worth the trip.

They breakfasted at the Ritz Carlton Hotel before taking off again on the New York plane.

Mr. Saville, whose English film productions of "The Citadel" and "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," are among the latest and most admired of his many successes, has just finished making "The Chocolate Soldier" with Risé Stevens, Metropolitan Opera star, and Nelson Eddy.

The English director spoke enthusiastically of the work of Miss Stevens, who, he said, was not only delightful as a vocal artist, but proved herself astonishingly adaptable to the exacting conditions of picture making with its many jumps from one location to another.

The cinema version of "The Chocolate Soldier" will be recognized only by its musical score, Mr. Saville explained, since George Bernard Shaw refused to release the rights to "Arms and the Man," the plot around which the musical was built. M. G. M., however, owned the score, and it owned "The Guardsman," so it wedded the two into the 1941 version of "The Chocolate Soldier."

On the subject of Greta Garbo, one of Hollywood's most amazing personalities, Mr. Cukor was eloquent. He believes in her. "She is in the great tradition," he maintains, "whether you like her or not."

Hub Chi Omega Women to Meet

The second annual reunion of the Boston Alumnae Chapter of the Chi Omega women's fraternity will take place at the Women's City Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, tomorrow night at 6:30 o'clock.

Soviet Ice-Breakers to Open Way for U. S. Aid

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The shipping of American supplies to Russia from Boston to Archangel, via the North Atlantic, the Arctic Ocean, and the White Sea, while it shortens the distance and lessens the war risk as compared with other routes, presents serious navigation difficulties as the Arctic winter closes in.

Under normal conditions, Archangel is icebound for the six months from November to May, while blizzards rage along its approaches. For the last decade, however, Soviet authorities have been working on the problem of keeping this northern port open the year round. As part of its war preparations, the Soviet realized the importance of Archangel as virtually the only Russian port whose approaches could not be cut off by a hostile power.

Careful studies have been made of ice conditions and current directions in the Barents and White Seas and a chain of weather stations was established along the neighboring shores to provide shipping with constant information.

Curving around the North Cape at the tip of Scandinavia, the Gulf Stream, before dissipating in the vast coldness of the Arctic Ocean, still retains sufficient warmth to keep the northern shores of the Kola Peninsula ice-free. Here blinding blizzards and heavy gales are the navigators' worst enemies.

The tussle with the ice begins as the ship leaves the Barents Sea and enters the Gulf of Mezen and the narrow approaches to the White Sea, on the last lap of its voyage. Paradoxically, the farther south the vessel penetrates into this continental ice pocket, the harder the going becomes.

While under normal conditions it would be economic folly to keep a channel open through this heavy ice for shipping, in the present desperate emergency, the Russians may succeed, provided the coming winter does not repeat the record cold of 1940.

For the task of keeping open a 200-mile lane through the ice fields, the Soviets have an impressive fleet of powerful ice-breakers, headed by the Joseph Stalin and the Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Designed for the purpose of convoying merchant vessels through the 6,000-mile northeast passage along Russia's Arctic coast line during the navigation season, these ships are the most powerful of their kind in the world, with 11,000 tons displacement and 10,000 horsepower engines. They are capable of cleaving their way through ice-floes five feet thick.

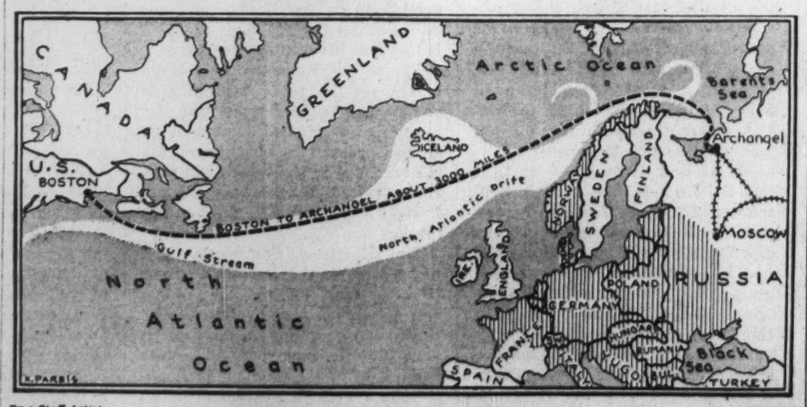
The harbor of Archangel is immense, with dock accommodations for hundreds of ocean vessels. It is linked with the interior by a double-tracked railway which strikes the trunk-line to Siberia at Kostroma and is linked with Leningrad by a branch line at Vologda.

In summer, there is also an inland water route via the North Dvina River which joins the sea at Archangel, to the railhead of another railway to Kiroff (Vyatka), another point on the trunk line.

Archangel's present wartime importance opens a new phase in the checkered career of Muscovy's oldest seaport. Before Peter the Great founded St. Petersburg—now Leningrad—at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Archangel was the only port of the Russian Czars. The town was founded in 1553, although the monastery of the Archangel Michael—hence the name—had already been in existence for several centuries.

It was in 1553 that an English Embassy arrived in Archangel—according to legend, they came to offer the hand of Princess Elizabeth, the future queen, to Czar Ivan the Terrible. The match fell through, it is said, because Ivan received negative reports on the lady's looks, but some of the Embassy remained behind to found a factory at Archangel and from then on British ships called fairly regularly at the bleak little port.

At the close of the 16th century Czar Boris Godunoff declared Archangel a port open to all nations and it developed rapidly. A century later, however, Peter the Great's thrust to the Baltic, the founding of St. Petersburg, and subsequent Russian expansion to the Black Sea caused Archangel to decline.



By a Staff Artist

Route From Boston to Archangel

By which American war material is to be shipped to Russia. Track of the Gulf Stream, which keeps the route open as far as the White Sea, is indicated—the rest of the way is to be kept open by ice-breakers.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twenty-second in a series of 36 pages)

The Merchant Marine Today and Tomorrow

In the Battle of the Atlantic, no subject has greater prominence than the activities of the merchant marine. Losses of shipping to attacks from U-boat and raider have to be met, and the means provided to transport precious cargoes to the nations which are fighting in defense of democracy. In these activities, what assistance is the United States rendering? The question forms the subject of discussion today before our informal study group.

Chairman: The vital part which American shipping is playing in the war of Britain and her allies against German aggression focuses special attention on the country's commercial fleet.

Question: What is the status of the American merchant marine?

Answer: Tabulation of American ships as of Jan. 1, this year, showed that there were 1,233 ocean-going merchant vessels listed under the American flag. Of this number, 123 are passenger ships; 749 are freighters, and the remaining 361 are tankers. These ships total 7,279,196 tons. This amount of shipping has been greatly augmented by the Government's emergency program. And it will be more than doubled by the end of 1943 at the present rate of shipyard expansion.

Question: How does the United States run its merchant marine?

Answer: American shipping is supervised by the United States Maritime Commission which was established under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1936 in line with the Government's policy of helping to foster private ownership and private operation of the merchant marine under Federal regulation.

Question: How does the American merchant marine compare with that of other nations?

Answer: Ship for ship, the merchant fleet which has come into being since the Maritime Commission began to function is unsurpassed in all-round performance by the ships of any other nation. And man for man, its personnel measures up in efficiency and morale to the high quality of the ships in which they serve. Moreover the Maritime Commission is engaged in carrying out an unprecedented sea-training program.

Question: Has the Commission a specific shipping program?

Answer: When the war broke out, the Commission was engaged in its so-called Long-range Program, a 10-year plan adopted in 1937, to replace 500 vessels in the American merchant marine which had reached the age limit of their operating efficiency. The Commission's technical staff developed designs for standard types of cargo and cargo-passenger vessels which would meet the peacetime requirements of American foreign trade, and be suitable for national defense. It also developed two types of national defense high speed tankers. Over 100 ships had been delivered under this program prior to September 1 of this year.

Question: How has the war affected the program?

Answer: Early this year the Commission announced its Emergency Construction Program, and began construction of 541 additional ships authorized under the Lease-Lend Act. Through its long-range Program, which was training both management and workers, the Commission had prepared the industry to undertake a program of expansion without the delays, confusion and extravagance which marked the 1917-1918 emergency shipbuilding effort.

Question: Is the Maritime Commission giving any thought to the future of the merchant marine?

Answer: Yes, the Maritime Commission already has committed the United States to a vigorous postwar shipping policy. Recently Chairman Land advised the National Foreign Trade Council that "we must be in a position to meet every economic competitive condition which confronts us—just as we are preparing to meet every defense contingency."

Question: What are the prospects for a self-supporting postwar American merchant marine?

Answer: The demand for ships will continue for some years after the war. So long as demand exceeds supply, American commerce will be in a pre-eminently favorable position to exploit this continuing need. With the resumption of normal world trade conditions and the building up of merchant fleets among the traditional carrying nations of Europe to offset war losses, pressure of increasing competition is certain to be felt by all cargo-carrying countries. How well the American merchant marine weathers this economic reaction will be conditioned largely by world living standards. In enterprises such as ship building and operation, where labor is a major part of the cost, nations with relatively high living standards face severe handicaps.

Question: What can the United States do to cope with these basic economic handicaps?

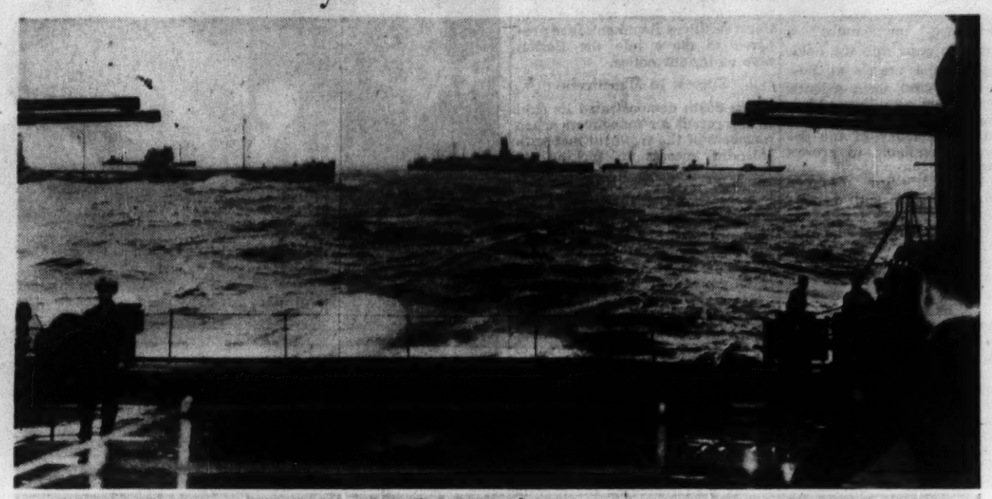
Answer: Either the United States must continue to subsidize its foreign trade fleet or withdraw from world competition in this field on the basis of some international agreement whereby all nations would benefit through the interplay of natural economic processes.

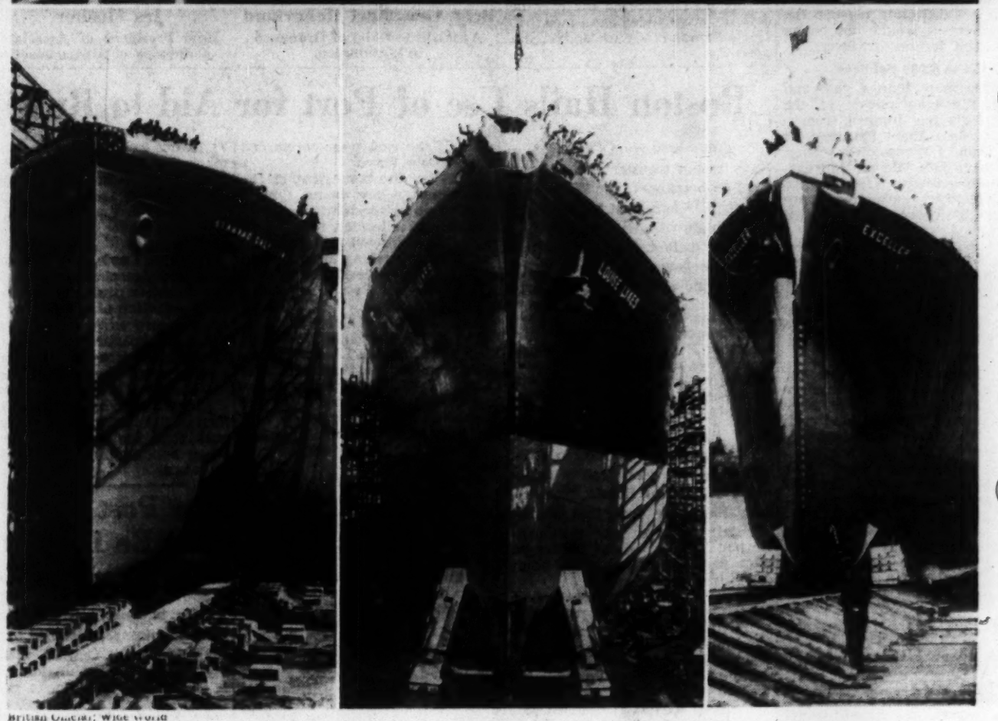
Question: But would not doing away with our peacetime merchant marine mean doing away with our trade?

Answer: Not necessarily. From the time of the Civil War down to 1910, the American merchant marine gradually declined from a position of pre-eminence to a point where it was carrying less than 10 per cent of America's commerce. In that same period America's foreign trade increased from $688,000,000 to $3,302,000,000. Furthermore within that period America advanced to the position of a world sea power despite a steadily declining merchant marine which the great naval writer Mahan had said was the thing in which sea power had it roots.

Fold on this line

Democracy's Answer to the Nazi Threat



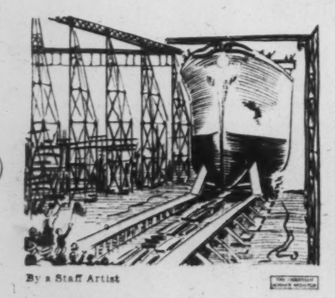


British Official; Wide World

Upper: An Atlantic convoy seen from the deck of the British battleship King George V. Lower (left to right): SS. Stanvac Calcutta as it slid down the ways of the Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass.; the Louise Lykes, being launched at Kearny, N. J., and the cargo vessel Exceller built at Bath, Maine.

Cut on this line

Sidelights, Port and Starboard



By a Staff Artist

The designs of the new Commission ships have a speed 30 to 50 per cent greater than the ships turned out in the first World War, at essentially the same operating costs.

* * *

The passenger liner America was renamed the West Point when she was taken over by the Navy for transport service. One of her first assignments was to transport to Lisbon the German and Italian consular agents ousted by the United States Government earlier this year. She is the largest passenger vessel ever built in the United States.

* * *

Under the operating subsidy provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, ship line operators must build new vessels to qualify for payments covering the difference in cost of operating a vessel under American legislation with higher wages, fewer hours of work, and better working conditions than are provided in foreign ships.

* * *

The new Diesel-driven motorships being built by the Maritime Commission have a designed sea speed of 16½ knots. They have a cruising radius of 14,500 miles without stopping to refuel, enough to take them from New York to Iceland and back twice.

* * *

The first Liberty Ship launched under the Commission's emergency program was christened the Patrick Henry. Four direct descendants of the Virginia patriot were on hand when Mrs. Henry Wallace, wife of the Vice-President, broke a bottle across the Patrick Henry's bow.

* * *

Although the Liberty type has been called the Ugly Duckling, they are Greta Garbos as compared with the "three-island-deck" freighters turned out by the Government in the last World War. "Built by the mile and sawed off by the foot," was the derisive way in which merchant seamen appraised the appearance of the old Hog Islanders. It was said in 1918 that if they got one cargo to France in time they paid for themselves. Some of them are hard at it in this war. The City of Flint is an old Hog Islander. Remember her? Who doesn't!

* * *

No detail is too slight in the efforts which the Maritime Commission's designing staff is making to promote sea safety. Non-skid tile, containing 35 per cent aluminum aggregates, is standard specification to give cooks and mess boys a firm toe hold on the galley and pantry floors.

* * *

The experts have even probed to the bottom of the anchor chain compartment. The inboard end of the anchor chain is called in nautical terminology, the "bitter end." Seamen who draw the assignment of stowing the anchor chain when the mudhook is heaved in know why they call it the bitter end. In order to avoid mishaps when unshackling anchor chains, the Commission designers now specify that the "bitter end" be located at the upper part of the locker, with access outside the locker for releasing the chain.

* * *

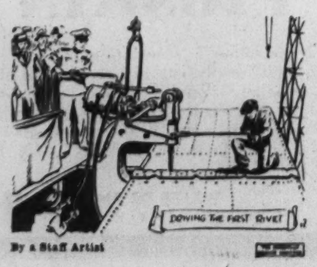
Closing heavy steel watertight doors is more than a one-man job when seas are coming aboard green and the ship is pitching heavily in a seaway. The experts solved this problem by putting counterweights on heavy bulkhead doors.

* * *

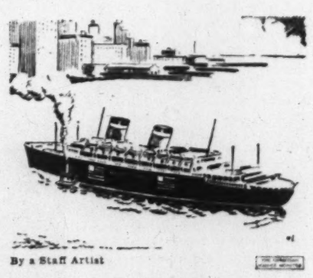
Some of the hardest-worked men on the Commission's pay roll are its world-roving "trouble-shooters." They are stationed at present in Durban, Calcutta, Singapore, Manila, Honolulu, with two in the Red Sea area. They keep traffic moving at these busy corners of democracy's far-flung war effort.

Romantic Names

Seafarers are sentimental folk. So are shore-bound bureaucrats. The Commission has taken to naming many of its new cargo ships after the romantic clippers of a century ago. Red Jacket, Flying Cloud, Lightning, Donald McKay, are a few names reminiscent of the merchant marine's glamorous roster in the halcyon days of the nation's softwood sailing marine. Some of the fancy old names haven't remained in place very long. The Navy has commandeered quite a number of them for service with the train and changed their names to those in keeping with the class of ship into which they fit as naval auxiliaries.



By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

Almost before the ways stopped smoking at the launching of the African Planet at Pascagoula, Miss., recently, the keel for the American Farmer was being laid in the same yard. Workmen at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation's yard paused only long enough to give the African Planet a hearty cheer as she slid overboard and to hear a personal message of congratulations from President Roosevelt to the Ingalls workers. The African Planet is one of three cargo-passenger ships built for the American-South African Line. She, the Comet and the Meteor are the finest ships ever launched from a southern shipyard. Each accommodates 122 passengers. They displace 18,500 tons each and have a sea speed of 19 knots.

$3,000,000,000 Program

The American Government's merchant shipbuilding program contemplates construction of 1,383 vessels by the end of 1943. Included in the present building program are the following:

Coastal tankers	16
Ocean-going tugs	25
Special designs	30
Harbor tugs	39
Coastal cargo ships	52
Ocean-going tankers	110
Standard cargo ships	381
Liberty type 10,000-ton cargo carriers	730

This program will entail expenditures of more than $3,000,000,000 and will require nearly 1,000,000 skilled workers.

* * *

During the past 12 months, the total tonnage of British, Allied, and neutral ships sunk, by all causes, was less than that sunk by submarines alone during 1917, namely, less than 5,639,000 tons.

So far ten American ships have been sunk, with a total tonnage of 51,000.

Great Britain started the war with 21,000,000 tons of shipping. To that her allies added about 7,000,000 tons. Up to the present time about 7,000,000 tons have been lost, so Great Britain has at her disposal a commercial fleet about as large as her own in 1939.

It is believed that from now on the tonnage of new ships being built will more than replace the losses.

The forces fighting for freedom are gaining the upper hand in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Fold on this line

Tempo of U. S. Shipbuilding Rises

By Harlan Trott

America is saying it with ships. Along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Great Lakes, 1,000,000 men in overalls are hammering out a typically-American answer to Hitler's attempt to make the Atlantic Ocean just another German sea.

America is saying it with acetylene flames and rivet guns, saying it in a mighty concert of shipyard labor that is delivering ships for Britain at the rate of three a week. And the tempo is rising constantly day and night. Within six months this gigantic industrial drive will be geared up to a point where it will be turning out a ship every 12 hours. This output is about three or four times greater than the present rate of losses due to submarines.

Every launching is a clap on the back for embattled Britain and her Allies. This huge shipbuilding undertaking is helping to meet Prime Minister Churchill's appeal to "give us the tools." These new ships for the bridge to Britain over which must go all the tools that England and her Allies need to finish the job a half-armed Britain undertook the day the German juggernaut rolled toward Warsaw. Without the ships, America's Lease-Lend law becomes a meaningless scrap of paper; without the ships, America's gigantic war-industry output would all rust in storehouses.

The United States is seeing to it that Britain gets the ships. On September 27 alone, American shipyards sent 14 new cargo carriers down the ways. This record number is symbolic of the increased tempo of the Nation's huge industrial drive. By the end of this year, there will be 32 American shipyards in operation, with 234 launching ways given over to cargo ship construction. This is five times the capacity of the country's shipyards when the new construction program first got under way.

Out of a total of 788 new merchant and naval auxiliary vessels being built under the direction of the United States Maritime Commission, 104 have been completed up to September 1, this year. Keels have been laid for 40 ships of the emergency cargo type known as the Liberty Fleet, which is to contain some 312 units.

These are patterned after the EC-2 design and are the ships the President originally described as the Ugly Ducklings. These 10,000 deadweight-ton carriers are not so ugly, and they are cheap and easy to build. They can be turned out in from four to six months from the time the keels are laid. This is about 50 per cent faster than the emergency shipbuilding rate achieved in the First World War. Congress has authorized the Maritime Commission to build more of these Liberty Ships. The number will be determined by the type of engines the Commission is able to obtain in 1942.

The Maritime Commission's emergency program calls for completion of 1,200 merchant ships by the end of 1943. That means the United States must turn out an average of two ships a day during the next two years. Are these enough to assure Britain and her Allies of getting the tools to finish Hitler and his military machine?

The answer depends to a large extent on the rate of production achieved throughout America's war industries in general. Obviously, if American factories can turn out the material faster than it can be ferried across, plans for two ship deliveries a day will fall short of the mark.

The Maritime Commission believes that for the rest of this year, if conditions do not get much worse, Britain and the United States can get along on the present fleet, plus the new ships which are coming in at the rate of three deliveries a week. It is expected, however, that in 1942, America's national defense and Lease-Lend programs will be in full swing, and shipping requirements will be very heavy. With this in mind, the Commission will strive to reach a high production level during the first quarter of 1942 and maintain that level until the end of 1943.

War is not merely a matter of how many men or how much material, but how soon? Speed is vital. Those entrusted with the administration of America's emergency shipbuilding effort are not unmindful of that need. It is encouraging to note the Commission's determination to avoid congestion and slow-downs caused by too much centralization of shipbuilding.

In calling attention to the Government's policy "to utilize facilities and tap sources of materials and labor in all parts of the Nation," an official spokesman admitted recently that "too much centralization was one of the serious mistakes of the shipbuilding effort of the first World War." He went on to say: "There will be no Hog Islands this time. There will be no repetition of the tragic story of the ships that never sailed—or sailed too late."

Nothing could be fairer than the statement given recently by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, nothing could be more indicative of the spirit with which Americans are striving to give Mr. Churchill the ships and the tools:

"The only way we will know whether the Commission has succeeded in its program is if the ships are furnished to deliver the goods. I think that up to the present we have used our opportunities fairly well. Through the foresight of the President and Congress in providing for the re-establishment of the merchant marine by the enactment of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, we have stolen a march on ourselves. Our hope is to keep up the pace we have established, and from time to time the Commission will give the public the information which it is entitled to have on the activities of the Maritime Commission in the national defense program."

Threat Grows Of U. S. Taking Rails, Steel

By Ralph A. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Labor controversies in two of the Nation's largest and most important industres, steel and railroading, absolutely vital in the present defense production program, are rapidly approaching what may be an impasse. Of more significance though than the mere problem in labor relations is the threat which looms larger than ever behind it all, the threat of Government ownership, or at least Government operation. This is seen by observers to be more real now because of the practically unmovable position taken by both sides in both instances.

In a few days it is expected that the recommendations of the presidential fact-finding board sent here to study the railroad wage dispute will be announced from Washington. Thirty days must elapse after announcement of these findings before either side may take any action to upset the status quo. But the important thing is that after that time they may do anything they want to. They are not bound by law to accept the board's findings. And although in practice in the past both parties have invariably accepted and acted upon this decision, the circumstances today allow for perhaps less assurance on this point than before.

If the recommendation is for a wage increase, even but part of the 30 per cent the unions ask, and the railroads refuse to accept this, the unions supposedly will then, after the 30 days are up, proceed to call a general strike, which their membership already has authorized. If the board does not recommend an increase the same thing may still happen.

Would Compromise be Popular?

Some believe that the recommendations will be a compromise of perhaps 10 or 15 per cent, in which case both sides may decide to accept it. The attitudes apparent among the leaders on both sides in recent weeks give rise though to the feeling that neither may be satisfied with a compromise.

It is recognized in labor circles that, as in previous cases, a strike in the face of a presidential board recommendation providing some kind of equitable—in the public eye—settlement, would go against public sentiment and thus might not succeed in the end, but the feeling is strong that labor must "now or never" take advantage of the unmistakably improved business situation to gain what it believes it should rightfully have.

On the other side the operators do not feel that the current transitory rise in income warrants a wage increase, and are just as firm in their stand against granting an increase of any size. They do have a sort of an "out" of course in the possibility of an application for an increase in freight rates. It is believed, in fact, that it would be only on assurance of such an increase being granted that they would consent to a wage rise—and there is no evidence of justification for such assurance.

Of course, if a general railroad strike was called it is felt fairly certain that the Government would immediately jump in and take over the roads without granting the wage increases the unions want. They could not force the union members to work, and they couldn't operate the roads with the Army.

Most labor leaders do not favor Government operation any more than the owners, but there is an element in the union movement which would prefer that, in fact which prefers a form of socialism. This writer talked with one such labor official recently who, while admitting that he did not have any great support for his views, felt that Government operation of the railroads would be wiser in the long run.

U. S. Control Not Wanted

The Transportation Association of America, an organization chiefly of shippers, is very much concerned over the possibility of Government ownership of the roads, and warns investors also that their interests would be damaged by a wage increase under continued private ownership, even with increased freight rates.

Meanwhile a somewhat similar situation is developing in the steel industry, though the issues are more obscure. A series of wildcat strikes and minor plant and departmental labor disturbances in steel plants over the country in the past month or so, though officially for purely local and incidental causes in most cases, are seen now by the owners as part of an organized, undercover campaign leading up to a "showdown" by thes C. I. O. on the union demand for an industry-wide "closed shop."

In this instance, too, both sides have stiffened to the point of discouraging much hope of a compromise. In this case Government mediation might come ahead of the actual calling of a strike, but the calling of such a general steel strike is seen as a real possibility. The unions declare they are going to have a "closed shop," and the operators are believed to be ready to refuse this demand and accept the consequences.

Golfer Drives 500 Miles

HUNTINGTON, Ind. (AP)—E. A. McNamara, Huntington druggist, teeing off on the fifth hole of the Lafontaine Country Club, hit his golf ball into an empty coal car of an Erie Railroad freight train passing near by.

His partners checked up, found out the car was bound for West Virginia and credited him with a 500-mile drive.

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February 3, 1941, was an historic day for Gimbels—in fact for the United States. It marked the extraordinary exhibit and sale of the works of art from the fabulous collection of William Randolph Hearst. It marked for the first time the sale of world-famous art "over the counter." It took courage to attempt such an undertaking. It took genius to put it across. But put across it has been to the tune of millions of dollars. The Mackay collection followed the Hearst collection. Six English collections followed on that. *The successful sale of these peerless collections has justified our faith that Americans appreciate art in their homes as well as in their museums.*

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The name of Warner S. McCall is famous in the Southwest where he was a pioneer public utility tycoon. With rare discrimination he collected from every corner of the globe—from the palaces of France, from the villas of Italy, from the castles of England and Spain. And every treasure that he unearthed had a fascinating history of its own. (Louis Phillipe owned that jewel case. That enamel work was Catherine the Great's. Those porcelain plates belonged to the Medici. Madame de Pompadour scribbled notes at that desk.) The McCall wing of the St. Louis City Art Museum houses a part of his collection. The rest was delivered to us last week in twenty-five vanloads from the McCall mansion at Lindell Drive, St. Louis.

There are paintings in the collection that should be in the great museums of the world. Titian, Rubens, Van Dyke, Paolo Veronese, Gainsborough painted the pictures that hung in the McCall salon and now hang on our walls. There is Louis XV furniture intricately inlaid with pearwood and finished with delicate ormolu mounts. There is English 18th century mahogany and walnut furniture with the rich patina of the centuries on its surface.

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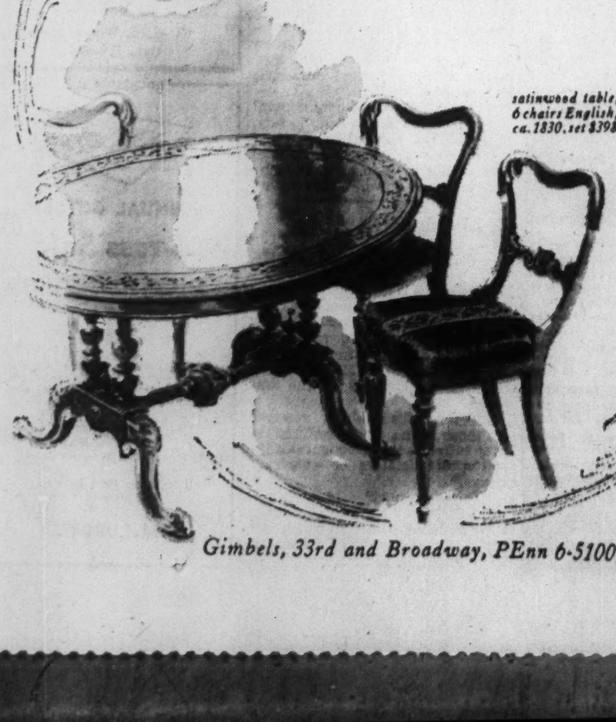

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California Farms Seek Labor; Mexicans to Follow 'Okies'?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Requests by California farm owners that Mexican labor be imported by next year to prevent a defense-induced shortage are heralding the transformation of the unwanted "Okie" of 1940 into the fair-haired farm worker of 1941, of whom there now aren't nearly enough, in the eyes of the farm operators.

The Federal Government has been asked by the California Farm Bureau to let down the bars against contract labor and allow 50,000 Mexicans to come to farms in the Pacific Southwest "for the duration." The three years of Mexican influx beginning in 1918 were cited as a wartime precedent for relaxing the Federal statute of 1885 against contract labor.

Recently a similar request by Arizona for 20,000 Mexicans was turned down.

Governor Against Move

California's Governor, Culbert L. Olson, has urged the United States Department of Labor to reject the petition for Mexicans, basing his stand on a recommendation of a coordinating committee on re-employment.

No "absolute" shortage of farm labor is in sight for California in the next six months, according to Carey McWilliams, Chief of the State's Division of Immigration and Housing, a key position in the migrant picture. He speaks with added authority as author of "Factories in the Field," a book regarded by some as documentation for John Steinbeck's widely-discussed "Grapes of Wrath," which dramatized California's migrant problem.

"From the grower's point of view there is likely to be a shortage in 1942," said Mr. McWilliams. "The grower tends to see a shortage when the ratio of supply to demand drops below two to one. He sees a shortage when the reduction in competition for jobs begins to force wages up.

Defense Deflection

"As recently as a year ago," he recalled, "there probably were twice as many applicants for each of the 170,000 picking jobs at harvest peaks. Since then, the upswing in defense production in urban areas has tended to draw off unskilled but adaptable farm laborers who sought steadier work.

"Hardly balancing this trend has been the increased migration of Okies and Arkies, looking for all kinds of jobs. It is too early for exact figures, since the picture has changed so quickly," he declared. "But by last May, the influx had passed 9,000 monthly, highest rate since the border checks began in 1935.

"These include Okie carpenters and plumbers, for the same factors which 'tractored-out' the farms also affected the small towns. Distribution of defense plants so far has not given us any hope for discouraging migration from the south-central States."

Referees in Stripes

SYLVESTER, Ga., Oct. 23 (AP)—Sheriff J. N. Summer and his entire force jumped into their cars and raced in pursuit when an attorney reported he had seen two men in convicts' clothes in a car on the highway headed here.

They overtook the car and found two young men in it, wearing striped jerseys. They were en route to officiate at a football game.

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Encroaching On Wild Life Areas Is Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—A nation-wide movement to oppose unnecessary destruction of wild life conservation areas in the United States got under way today following the thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Audubon Society, which closed here last night.

The Society, meeting at the American Museum of Natural History, drafted a resolution of protest to the Federal authorities in Washington which will be sent to all affiliated organizations for action.

The resolution holds that the Army and Navy are greatly extending their permanent jurisdiction over areas vital to the conservation of natural resources "frequently without adequate prior consideration of biological or scenic values," and it asks the President and the Secretaries of the Navy, War, and Interior Departments and other appropriate officials of the Federal Government to avoid unnecessary uses of wild life conservation areas and unnecessary destruction of scenic values in carrying forward the defense program.

The resolution urges the appointment of an adequate staff within the Department of the Interior, financed with defense funds, to ascertain contemplated defense use of lands and to induce the Army and Navy to avoid selection of wild life conservation areas and destruction of scenic values "wherever feasible."

Guy Emerson, of New York, was re-elected President. Ludlow Griscom, Research Curator of Zoology at Harvard University, and James Moffitt, of San Francisco, Curator of Birds of the California Academy of Sciences, were elected to the Board of Directors.

More than 1,200 nature leaders have been trained at the Maine summer camp maintained by the Society, it was reported by Carl W. Buchheister, Camp Director. These leaders represent 38 States and the four Provinces of Canada and plan to institute nature study programs in their communities, he said.

Kearny's Sister Ship Accepted by Navy

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—With riveting hammers pounding out a thunderous applause in neighboring ways, the United States destroyer Bristol, sister ship to the recently torpedoed Kearny, was formally accepted into the Navy today.

Built in record time, 7½ months, a month quicker than the previous record for destroyer construction, the 1,630-ton Bristol was turned over to the command of Lt. Commander Chester C. Wood.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the North Atlantic coastal frontier and of the Third Naval District, commissioned her.

Costing $5,000,000, the Bristol cerries five 5-inch guns and 10 torpedo tubes. She is a 36-knot ship with double bottoms designed to explode torpedoes and lessen the force of the blow to the inner skin. She has watertight compartments that can be shut off to prevent flooding of the ship.

Iron Hand in Velvet Glove

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Chief Edward B. Hansen instructed his officers recently to be more courteous.

Came a call complaining of noisy youths at a corner.

The police acted, but instead of reporting that "We told them to scram and they beat it," the report read:

"We dispersed them with the admonition that it is wrong to congregate around corners."

SHOES JUST IN FROM ENGLAND

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Russian Officers Visit RAF

Wide World

'This Is How It Works'

Officers of the Royal Air Force explain to members of a Russian military mission now in England the details of the bomb rack of a Stirling aircraft.

'General Winter' Speeds to Aid of Soviet

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

The howl of snow-laden winds sweeping the Russian steppes has joined the chorus of the guns about Moscow to stir hopes even in usually pessimistic London military circles that Hitler's legions have been brought to a definite halt.

That may prove wishful thinking. It is far too soon yet to write off the Battle of Moscow as ended or even to conclude that it has degenerated from a blitzkrieg to a slow-motion siege like that at Leningrad.

There seems no doubt, however, that Russia's traditional ally, General Winter, is moving into action now in its defense. His bugles are blowing across the steppes again as once they blew to snare Napoleon to defeat on the same frosty battlefields.

That, at least, is the picture drawn in London and Moscow as Hitler's eastern "crusade," more grandiose in concept and execution than any Napoleon ever dreamed, turns into its fifth month. The dispatches speak of mud and snow-mired roads from the upper Volga in the north to the springs of the Oka in the south.

Reserves Close Behind

Moreover, it is only winter's first skirmishers that have yet reached the Moscow front to turn fields into quagmires and dirt roads into bogs. Soon its sub-freezing and sub-zero reserves will move up behind that sodden skirmish line to bind the mire with icy armor over which tanks and motor transport can move again. What will happen then is beyond calculation.

There is little or no experience by which military experts can gauge the probabilities of mechanized winter warfare. Hitler's steel-shod and self-powered war machine has won its great victories elsewhere between spring and fall. It is untested under such fighting conditions as even an average Russian winter would hold.

There is no doubt now that Hitler's orders were to smash Russia before the onset of winter insulated it against panzer lightning strokes. He was reported to have set a time schedule of six weeks, but this has dragged out four full months.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff

Successor to Marshal Semyon Timoshenko as Russian commander on vital Central Front.

He is paying the price now before Moscow for that delay. Russian morale has absorbed stunning disasters along a 2,000-mile front and is still unshaken from Murmansk to Leningrad, to Moscow, to Rostov. To what extent the mired fields and roads on the Moscow perimeter are responsible for bogging down the Nazi attack is not yet fully clear. Perhaps the massing of fresh Red Army reserves or embattled civilians around this Russian Verdun had much to do with it.

New Frontal Attack?

That the attack has partially bogged down, even on the Mozhaisk-Maloyaroslavets sector west of the City, where the Nazis have dented the road defense front most deeply, seems certain. No new zones of action in the Moscow battle have been mentioned by either Moscow or Berlin for nearly a week except that the Russians speak of German feeler attempts northeast of Orel.

It is along the rise of the Oka River and its tributaries in the Orel sector that the Russians seem to have massed sufficient force to halt the southern pincer arm of the Nazi forces which sought to encircle Moscow. And if the Nazis cannot turn the south flank of the Mozhaisk - Maloyaroslavets front from Orel, it appears that only by costly frontal attack can the main road to Moscow from the west, the road of Napoleon via Smolensk-Mozhaisk, be opened.

Some London observers believe that is coming, backed by rumored new Nazi mass troop concentrations at Roslavl and Smolensk, far to the west. Winter's skirmishers are moving in over the whole terrain of the Moscow battle, however, to make frontal assault before the heavy freeze doubly difficult. And it is still to the south, on the Donets Basin, that Hitler's headquarters center: German public attention.

Red Radio Explodes Bombs In German Occupied Kiev

WITH THE GERMANY ARMY IN KIEV, Oct. 14. Delayed—(AP)—Fires started by Russian land mines detonated by time devices five days after the German occupation of Kiev burned for five days and destroyed 20 blocks in the heart of this city even after the Germans had discovered and removed 10,000 similar explosive plants, Nazi officers reported today.

Many of the mines were said to have been set to explode from radio impulse.

"We hesitated to turn on electricity for fear of throwing switches that would set off mines," said a German officer, "so electrical service was restored gradually, one block at a time.

"Some were fixed to explode when electricity was turned on; others when radio transmission started.

"In the Lenin Museum alone we found 3½ tons of dynamite.

"The other 3,000 mines were found at railway emplacements and other points which the Russians expected Germans to occupy."

The fire has presented a formidable problem in restoring a semblance of normal life in this city of 500,000 population.

The Germans marched in on Sept. 19; the fire started on Sept. 24 and was attributed by occupation authorities to explosions of mines which the Russians had planted in two military buildings.

Among the buildings destroyed were the two principal hotels, the Grand and Continental, the main telegraph office, two department stores, many small business houses and hundreds of dwellings.

Today, more than three weeks after the occupation, the stores remain closed and street cars stand idle in the streets wherever they happened to have been halted when the Germans arrived.

Electricity is being used only in restricted communications. Bridges lie in ruins. There is a 9 p. m. curfew.

The task of sheltering the homeless was stated to have been made easier because some 390,000 Kiev residents were evacuated as the German Army began to close in. This left living quarters for those whose homes burned.

Child Conservation Termed Vital Need

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Niles Carpenter, Dean of the University of Buffalo School of Social Work, asserted childhood must be conserved before all else because it will carry the "heart-breaking task of healing, rebuilding and renewing" postwar civilization.

"The generation now at the Nation's helm," he said in a talk prepared for the 42nd annual State Conference on Social Work, "is not going to do much that is really constructive for a long time. The burden of the long, heart-breaking task of healing, rebuilding and renewing the processes of civilization will fall on the boys and girls now in our schoolrooms and nurseries, and on their children."

Raymond M. Gardiner, general counsel of the Legal Aid Society, Boston, Mass., advised social workers in a prepared text to seek legal help rather than to attempt to be authorities on the law themselves.

Scottish Rite Aids War-Needy Masons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern jurisdiction, adopted a resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of Masons, their families and friends in the war zones.

The Council's resolution referred to those "who have suffered or now suffer as a consequence of the action of dictators or autocratic rulers."

"These tyrants," said the resolution, "have boldly proclaimed their venomous hostility to our institution and have openly declared their intention to destroy it."

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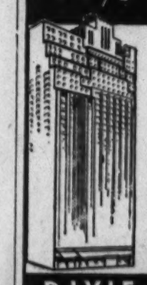

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Can State Keep Out Indigent? Supreme Court Must Decide

By Mary Roberts Harrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Arguments were heard by the United States Supreme Court this week on the constitutionality of a California law enacted for the purpose of curbing a mounting relief burden said to be due to the influx of penniless workers in search of jobs and a place to live.

The question before the Court as stated by Associate Justice Roberts during the arguments was whether or not a State has a lawful right to define indigency and to punish a person for helping another person known to be indigent to enter the State.

At stake in this significant case are the anti-migratory laws of 28 States which have legislation similar to the California statute under attack.

Constitutionality of the California statute was challenged by Fred F. Edwards who had been convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to serve six months in jail for bringing a jobless man from Texas to California.

Law Called Unconstitutional

Counsel for Mr. Edwards maintained in his brief and in his oral argument that the statute in question is unconstitutional because it violates the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States, the Due Process of Law Clause of the 14th Amendment, and other parts of the Constitution. He said it is necessary to evaluate the California law in the light of its effect upon national economy in order to determine whether the interstate commerce involved in the movement of persons is a matter which a State may lawfully regulate.

It is in the national interest, argued counsel for the convicted man, to have people move about and build up the country. Indigent is a relative term and can be applied to a goodly portion of the American population, which is at or near the relief level, he said. The right to move has meant to many people the right to freedom from starvation and the statute in question sets up a positive barrier against the freedom of movement, he claimed. Moreover, he added, the right to pass freely from one State to another is a privilege of Federal citizenship protected by the Fourteenth Amendment, and a basic Constitutional right. It is, therefore, he pointed out, beyond the power of the State to make it a crime to assist another person in the exercise of his Constitutional rights.

The Attorney General of California in his brief and oral argument maintained that the State is within its rights in enacting a law which affects interstate commerce, provided the law is a valid exercise of the police power of the State.

He said the statute was meant to apply only to persons who enter into an arrangement by which they bring into the State some person whom they know to be indigent. "This statute does not exclude indigents," he said, "and it does not apply to those who have liable relatives or friends willing and able to support them. The essential fact of indigency is destitution with the only alternative being public support."

The Attorney General described California's growing relief burden, the generosity with which the State has come to the aid of its own citizens and non-residents alike, and said that although a law such as the one in question has been on the statute books in some form for more than 75 years, it has been resorted to only 13 times.

'Friend of the Court'

Appearing as a "friend of the court" Congressman John H. Tolan of California, Chairman of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate defense migration, declared that when the States reach a saturation point where they cannot carry the financial burden of relief it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to come to the protection of its destitute citizens.

"The free flow of human commerce," he said, "is as important as the flow of commerce in iron, and steel, or ducks and geese, which is all protected by Federal legislation."

California cannot convict a man for assisting a jobless man in his constitutional right to go into another State, declared Mr. Tolan.

"Twenty-eight States of this Union make poverty a crime," asserted the California Congressman, "and the remaining 20 States can do the same. The Navy Department is advertising for skilled laborers to come to defense centers. What will happen to these United States citizens if they lose their present residences in moving and later find themselves without jobs."

In his brief filed with the Court Mr. Tolan stated that 2,000,000 persons have already left their home States for defense centers and many more will follow. Who can say in advance, he asks, who will find employment and who will fail to do so? If every State could pre-judge the economic fate of these people and turn them away at its borders, where would they go? He stated further that when 20,000,000 persons at one time are forced to seek public relief, to identify poverty with crime is to convict a Nation.

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Japan in 'Last Offer' to Negotiate Peace

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Japan Times and Advertiser controlled by the Foreign Office, warned anti-Axis Powers today they had a "last chance" to use Japan as a mediator in the European war or risk chaos in the Pacific.

The newspaper asserted anew Tokyo's readiness to mediate the conflict, but said the United States Government had consistently pushed Japan away from neutrality and peace.

It added that if it were necessary to fight the United States to safeguard Japanese interests—"awful though even the thought of such a holocaust"—Japan would not hesitate.

Sublimity Strikes Japan Heavy Blow

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 23

Emperor Hirohito has decided that "Clouds Over Mountain Ranges" will be the subject of the annual New Year's Imperial Poem competition, the Imperial Poem Bureau announced yesterday.

Prince Kimieru Sanjo, Chief of the Poem Bureau, said he was "deeply moved" at "such a grand, sublime theme" in view of the current extraordinary emergency.

The editorial concluded with this assertion:

"It is the last chance to use the only vehicle for exploration of the ways of world harmony—Japan, the balancing Power, whose decision could plunge the only pacific ocean into a chaos not of its making."

Theme Expanded

The paper said, "Japan is the sole great Power able to influence the Western combatant states toward some beginning of understanding.'

Its first indication that Japan had considered the role of mediator was contained in an editorial published yesterday. The statement today expanded the theme.

After mentioning that Japan would not hesitate to fight the United States if that were necessary to defend the Empire's interests, the newspaper continued:

"If it is feasible to co-operate with world Powers without exception and without sacrifice of national honor or yielding any of its plans for improvement of the Far East, Japan is prepared for that too."

The newspaper declared that, lest this assertion be misunderstood, Japan was not asking favors but wanted to confer a favor by making "demands" for cessation of hostilities. The paper said weak nations' plea to this effect are always refused, but strong nations demand and get their rights.

"Much loose talk has been heard, especially in the United States, about Japan being under the influence of the European Axis to the extent of having no influence of her own," the Times and Advertiser said.

"Pact a Partnership"

"The Tripartite Pact is a partnership. It is definitely not a one-sided agreement. There is give and take to it. Germany is and has been of good service to this Country, but Japan has also given effective support to Germany.

"The same applies to Italy. Germany can proffer advice to Japan and doubtless the Government will give best consideration to any such counsel.

"But did it ever permeate the American or British mind that Japan can also tender Germany and Italy advice and assistance, that it can very considerably influence the course of destiny over the whole world through the tripartite vehicle? Let the world turn that point over and it will realize how truly important and stablizing Japan can be.

"If we concede Japan paramount status as a pacifier, reflect upon the new Government's frank declaration that peace is its policy, all the more necessary is it that the United States, as leader of the democratic nations but with association with Britain, deliberate on this splendid occasion for reciprocation."

Japan, said the Foreign Office organ, has tried to become friends with the United States but has met with the "Stimson Doctrine" of economic pressure, freezing of credits and encirclements.

"This is the time," it said, "for the United States and Britain to conclude that they can use Japan—not for their own purposes but to help the world. This Empire isn't anybody's tool.

"It understands with full clarity the implications of any combination against it arising out of world-wide victory.

Preparing Own Defenses

"Working on that hypothesis, it determines its own defensive future, the success of which can be left to a judgment upon results of past efforts.

"The United States has seen what Japan has done since 193. despite every concerted effort to impede its progress. It should accept the goodness in that program, cast out the prevailing distrust and believe that Japan's purposes are confined to putting the Far East and the Western Pacific into economic order.

"The trouble has been with malign propaganda."

The newspaper said anti-Japanese reports in the United States and an "appetite for sensationalism" had caused America to adopt an anti-Japanese attitude.

A starting point for a new approach to the entire question, the Times and Advertiser said, was contained in pronouncement of peaceful intentions by the new Government of Gen. Hideki Tojo.

The Chinese Government, it stated, would use every possible means to prevent a peaceful settlement, and warned the United States against Chungking propaganda.

"For the China affair, despite its territorial extent, is but a local war whose continuation is due to the intervention of the United States," it said.

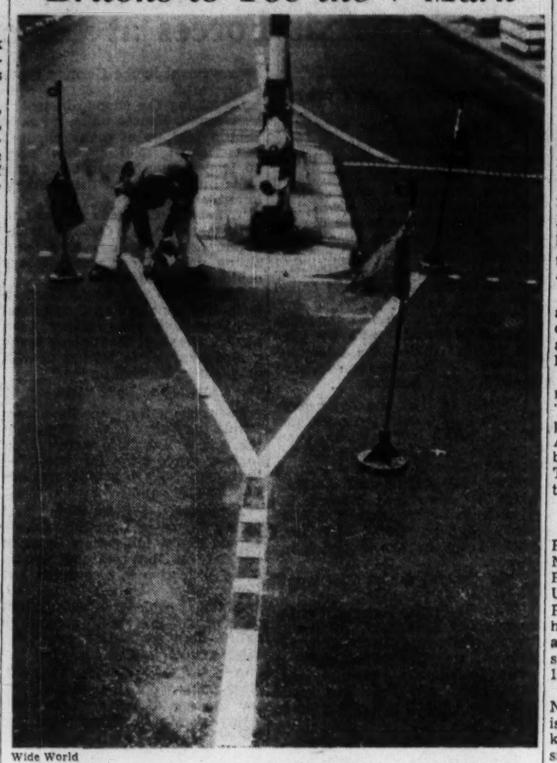
Speeds Production

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry said today it had decided to establish "the Industrial Development Corporation" to speed production in key industries by financing the utilization of idle factories and expanding existing plants in defense industries.

The Corporation will be capitalized at 200,000,000 yen (about $47,000,000 before yen quotations were suspended when freezing orders were issued).

The Ministry told Domei there were idle and uncompleted private plants valued at 10,000,000,000 yen whose owners were holding back due to uncertainty regarding the future of such wartime establishments.

Britons to Toe the V-Mark



Wide World

"V" for Victory Everywhere—Even Underfoot

British workmen painting a "Victory V" traffic line around a safety island for pedestrians at a London street intersection. Below the V has been painted the Morse code symbol for "V."

British List Heavy Damage To Germany in Air Raids

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Economic Warfare, having compared notes on RAF bombers' latest raids over Germany, issued a joint report yesterday claiming widespread damage to the Reich's industrial and communications centers.

They said Cologne was "beginning to present an appearance comparable with some of the blitzed English towns" and added that Berlin's de-luxe hotels, the Adlon and the Eden, were both hit on the same night.

Cologne was called a city that can take a lot of punishment. Landmarks such as the Kassels Palais, home of the old Electors, and the Friedrichs Museum in Cologne were said to have been gutted and a large department store known as Cords was destroyed.

Raids Compared

The raids of Sept. 7-8 were the RAF's heaviest on Berlin, but the statement said they were not comparable in weight with the German raids on London in the autumn and winter of 1040.

Other results of RAF assaults were listed as follows:

The Berlin Knorrbremse plant, producing most of the brakes for German and European railroad cars, hit.

Repair shops at Schlesischer, Potsdamer, and Anhalter stations damaged.

Tunnel between the latter two stations hit with many casualties.

Elevated railway near Friedrichstrasse, south of Unter Den Linden hit with damages needing three weeks to repair.

Bremen: Severe damage in the neighborhood of the Atlas and Fockewulfe aircraft plants; another factory hit in daylight, probably by an American-made fortress plane, with destruction of a considerable number of aircraft and a heavy casualty list; at Deschimag, completion of submarines retarded and launchings put behind schedule at the Deutsche Werfte shipyard.

Mannheim: "Serious dislocation caused in north-south Rhine rail traffic" the first week in August.

Karlsruhe: Main passenger and freight stations damaged, electric power interrupted for a time, and serious damage to the Schloss Hotel.

Meanwhile during the night British bombers raided the Rhineland, including the industrial center of Mannheim, and also attacked docks in the German-occupied French ports of Le Havre and Brest, the Air Ministry announced.

Five planes are missing, it said.

The British raiders crossed flights with Germans, who dropped bombs over North Wales and Merseyside during the night. A communiqué said three Nazi raiders were shot down.

[Authorized sources in Berlin acknowledged that the RAF had struck overnight at several western and southern German cities, causing some damage and killing and wounding civilians.]

British fliers were reported hammering again today at French ports, particularly Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne.

Raids on British

German bombers caused a number of casualties last night and early today in scattered raids on the Merseyside and East Anglia, the Air Ministry acknowledged.

Raiders flew over Northwestern England at intervals of a few minutes and dropped a number of bombs. In East Anglia several houses were demolished by high explosive projectiles.

London itself heard antiaircraft fire and high-flying planes, but no bombs were dropped in the capital immediately.

On the night of Oct. 21 the Mayor, Vice-Chairman of the local Magistrates, and other leading townspeople of a northeastern town were trapped and believed killed when a bomb hit a club.

Troop Entertainers In 270 Programs

TORONTO—About 270 entertainments have been given during the past year by the Citizens's Committee for Troops in Training, according to a recently published annual report.

The work of the Committee, which has now begun its third year of operation, is to co-ordinate entertainment groups serving the troops, thus providing an even flow of entertainment to each camp. It also encourages unit entertainment and the efforts of the soldiers themselves, and provides stages, curtains, footlights, motion picture machines, films, and directors.

During the year covered in the report, voluntary entertainers traveled 19,416 miles, playing at 22 military theaters before an audience of 254,600 sailors, soldiers and airmen.

A total of 141 shows were given at the seven theaters in Camp Borden with more than 156,000 troops in attendance. Toronto, with seven military theaters, received 107 shows, and eight other military camps received 23 entertainments.

'U. S. Victory Certain'

MANILA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, concluded an address tonight with these words:

"If unhappily our Nation does have to enter into a dispute for vital control of the seas—these seas or any other seas—I not only hope but I feel sure that you will not be hampered in the use of these seas for very long."

Rauschning: Coup Path To Hitler's Defeat

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Hermann Rauschning, former President of the Danzig Senate who fled before the fury of the Nazis from Poland and France to Great Britain, said he believed the only hope for an overthrow of the National Socialist Party in Germany was in a coup d'etat.

He was not very optimistic over a military defeat of Germany under present conditions, he said, but added that elements within the Nazi Party were not united.

"There is no real unity in Germany," he said in an interview. "The unity is forced. It is quite possible for a split between the Army and the Gestapo. I have been waiting for it for two years. There is no sympathy lost between the two."

Writing Fifth Book

Dr. Rauschning, who resigned as President of the Danzig Senate in November, 1934, after the Nazi Party won control, landed in the United States Monday under the Polish immigration quota to join his wife and five children after a year's separation. He had resided in England since March, 1940.

The author of four books on the Nazi revolution and the war, he is writing a fifth. His eyes sparkled and his face wrinkled in smiles as he said, "I would be most happy to become a United States citizen."

In accented English Dr. Rauschning said "the situation is very tense in Germany not only because of the enormous losses of men but because the German people are realizing that the war is extending and that there is no end of hostilities. I know from former friends that they fear another situation like the last war."

Points to Uprisings

As another reason for German uneasiness he pointed to "uprisings in conquered countries which bring new problems, none of which is really solved."

Dr. Rauschning said he was certain a peace with Hitler would be only momentary because National Socialism believed in waging war for world domination.

An acquaintance of Rudolf Hess, Dr. Rauschning asserted he was "quite certain" the Nazi leader, now a British prisoner, flew to England with peace proposals, possibly in the name of one element of the Nazi Party, possibly for Hitler himself.

He characterized Herr Hess as the only Nazi Party chief "who was not corrupted" and Reich Marshal Hermann Göring as "one of the worst."

"There is no use in having any hope in him," he observed.

Three Army Planes Crash Into Hill in Panama

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 23 (AP)—Three U. S. Army pursuit planes crashed simultaneously into Cermeno Hill and killed their pilots during a night training maneuver Oct. 21, Army authorities disclosed.

The planes were in a formation of five which encountered bad weather 50 miles from Albrook Field and were circling at a low altitude when they struck the comparatively low hill, authorities said.

Victory in Iranian Waters Told by Australian Leader

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 23 (AAP)—Details have been released by the Navy of recent surprise operations in the Persian Gulf in which two Australian warships participated with a company composed of units from the Royal Navy, India, Canada, New Zealand, Kenya, and South Africa.

In addition to the capture of Iranian ports and the occupation of oil fields, the expedition captured seven German vessels as prizes.

The Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral G. Arbuthnot, reported sighting a strange assortment of ships and small craft as the expedition worked up to Bandar Shahpur. As the expedition entered the Strait, the enemy began sabotaging their ships, whereupon boarding parties took over the vessels so quickly that only one sank.

Four ships were towed to an Indian port. The remainder sailed under their own power.

Iceland's Cabinet Resigns

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 22—(Delayed)—(AP)—Hermann Jonasson, Prime Minister, and his coalition Cabinet of four resigned today because of a disagreement over policy toward a war-engendered rise in living costs in neutral Iceland.

The resignation came after a parliamentary crisis forced by the Progressive Party's attempt to pass a bill to control prices, which are rising rapidly as a result of the occupation by British and United States troops.

The ministers had governed Iceland since April 18, 1939.

Regent Sveinn Björnsson accepted the resignation but asked the Government to remain in office until a new Cabinet was formed because "these are difficult times."

The bill to regulate prices was introduced by Progressive Eysteinn Jonsson, Minister for Commerce, evidently with the approval of Prime Minister Jonasson, who also is a Progressive.

Other parties forming the Government rebelled at what their spokesmen called "a move toward state socialism."

Resigning with the Prime Minister and Mr. Jonsson were Independent Olafur Thors, Minister of Industry and Communications; Social Democrat Stefan Johann Stefansson, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Social Welfare, and Independent Jakob Möller, Minister of Finance.

[Iceland cancelled her union with Denmark and became a republic May 17, 1941, slightly more than a year after the Cabinet assumed royal prerogative upon German occupation of Denmark.

On May 21, Sveinn Björnsson, Icelandic diplomat and former Minister to Denmark, was elected Regent, taking over functions formerly exercised by King Christian.]

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Steel Companies Face Strike In 'Captive' Coal Mines Oct. 27

By the Associated Press

Seven large steel companies today faced the prospect of strikes in their "captive" coal mines at midnight, Oct. 27, while 20,000 Alabama coal miners remained idle in a wage dispute.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Mine Workers last night issued a formal strike call in the captive mines, renewing their demands for a union shop. A similar demand last month caused a seven-day strike of 43,000 workers, ended by a 30-day truce arranged to permit the National Defense Labor Mediation Board to consider the dispute.

About 21,000 of the miners live in Western Pennsylvania. The captive mines are operated by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, (a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation), the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and Bethlehem, Weirton, Wheeling, Crucible and Republic Steel Companies.

Chairman William H. Davis of the Mediation Board said a recommendation in the case would be made by Oct. 25.

Alabama coal mine operators met with representatives of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers for a discussion of the union's demands: an increase of 40 cents a day above the present basic wage of $5.50, paid vacations, and changes in the methods of computing coal weight loss because of washing operations.

The NDLMB has recommended a wage increase of 25 cents a day, retroactive to May 1, with an additional 15-cent increase to be granted when conditions warrant. The Board's other recommendations include two $10 payments for 1941 vacations, and payment of four cents a ton for washer loss.

While the Office of Production Management appealed to workers and management to avoid "interruption of work by strikes or slowdowns" in "these days when material on the battlefield is everything," there were these developments in the defense labor situation:

Detroit: C. I. O. unionists, openly rebelling against their own union leaders, continued picketing the Great Lakes Steel Corporation plant which, until their walkout a week ago, was producing high tensile steel for defense uses. The strikers have asked for a new contract with the company, reinstatement of 16 suspended strike leaders, and for removal of Orval Kincaid, Detroit director of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee. They contended that Mr. Kincaid did not give them a voice in union affairs.

Pittsburgh—A decision to mediate averted for the present a threatened general strike of 250,000 American Federation of Labor craftsmen in the Pittsburgh industrial area. Leaders of the A. F. of L. Central Labor Union had approved a walkout in support of grievances of the Building Trades Council against the Duquesne Light Company. The union is seeking to have the company use A. F. of L. labor in building an $8,000,000 power plant.

Seattle, Wash. — About 1,300 welders and burners, members of a newly organized independent union, struck at a number of shipyards, holding up defense orders at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding plant, the Todd-Seattle Dry Dock, Inc., and elsewhere along the waterfront. The independent union demands the replacement of 177 welders at the Lake Washington shipyard, who were pulled off the job Oct. 20 by the Seattle Metal Trades Council (A. F. of L.), which acted under its closed shop contract with the yard.

New York—The Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers announced that 16,000 union members employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were taking a strike vote to enforce demands for wage increases ranging from $2 to $21 weekly. Present wages range from $40 to $66 a week. About 3,500 of the long lines workers are employed in New York City, the remainder in other parts of the Nation.

San Diego, Calif.—Ryan Aeronautical Company and the United Aircraft Welders of America signed a labor contract for the duration of the national emergency. Wage increases for the 100 welders covered were indicated, but no details of the agreement were released.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An impasse was reached in negotiations between C. I. O. workers and the Bell Aircraft Corporation, which has fighter plane factories located in Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The union, which has authorized a strike but has not set the date, seeks a general pay increase of 20 cents an hour, a minimum pay boost from 50 to 75 cents an hour, a union shop and the checkoff.

Chicago—President Roosevelt's special fact-finding board investigating the national railroad wage dispute, having concluded its public hearings, will draw up its recommendations to be in the President's hands by Midnight Nov. 5. The 19 brotherhoods have voted to strike but cannot legally do so until 30 days after the report is made. The non-operating brotherhoods ask wage increases from 30 to 40 cents hourly and the others a 30 per cent daily wage increase. The carriers contend they cannot afford increases.

Washington—The NDLMB extended until Nov. 15 an investigation into a threatened strike of the Aluminum Workers of America (C. I. O.)

Chairman William H. Davis notified N. A. Zonarich, International President of the union, that the Aluminum Company of America had agreed to submit its evidence to the Board's special investigator at a meeting in New York Nov. 10.

The union early in August threatened to call out 18,925 workers at various "Alcoa" plants to support demands for abolition of north-south wage differentials and establishment of night shift bonuses at the company's New Kensington, Pa., plant. The strike was postponed at the Mediation Board's request.

The Board did not disclose details of the wage demands.

Bendix, N. J.—A picket line, which C. I. O. officials said was composed of 3,000 union members formed in front of the strike-affected plant of Air Associates, Inc. The line increased in size by the hour, but there were no reports of disorder.

The United Automobile Workers, Aviation Division, called a strike at the plant Sept. 30, accusing the company of unfair labor practices and failure to sign a contract. The dispute was referred to the NDLMB, which has been unsuccessful to date in its efforts to bring about a settlement.

The plant has $5,000,000 worth of contracts for aviation essentials.

Turkish Plane Parts From RAF's Booty

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Oct. 23

Spare parts for this country's German-made warplanes are being supplied by Great Britain from aircraft shot down by the RAF, thereby keeping the Turkish Air Force going.

Otherwise Turkey would be hard pressed, for even under the recent trade agreement Germany declined to supply plane parts.

British Demand Land Drive Against Axis Forces at Once

Continued from Page 1

is outstanding in motor production."

W. Averell Harriman, as head of the United States mission, was in Moscow with Lord Beaverbrook throughout the conferences.

Lord Beaverbrook gave an intimate picture of Stalin at work:

"When we came to the discussion of military equipment, we offered Stalin some armored carriers. He seemed to think they would be very useful and called them tankettes. . . .

"Three times he left the conference table and went to the telephone and dialed the telephone himself. He did not seem to have to look up the number. . . .

"Stalin said he did not greatly believe in the very large German tanks, which were easily overcome, and then he told us that the same tanks and the same aircraft were being sent against the Russians as were sent against the French last year and that both tanks and aircraft had been stepped up in armor and gunpower.

"He thought the process would go on for some time.

"But Stalin also thought that the war would be decided eventually by the tank and airplane in coordination and that when complete co-ordination of the tank and aircraft had been developed on a common front the war might be settled."

Heavy Industrial Losses

Lord Beaverbrook declared that Russia has lost textile, munitions, and heavy-machine industries of great value and compared the U. S. S. R.'s position to that of Britain after Dunkirk.

Stalin told the mission that the Germans had changed panzer tactics in the attacks on Russia by using small numbers of tanks with infantry instead of in masses, Lord Beaverbrook said.

Lord Beaverbrook, disclosed that Stalin promised Great Britain raw materials from Russia to meet "many of our needs" and said the Russian leader "agreed to supply us with pitch, chrome, potash, magnesite, potassium, timber, and canned salmon."

"We promistd him aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, brass, phosphorus, and shellac. . . . The Americans promised oil and petrol from the United States and that was very gratifying.

Lord Beaverbrook said: "We have made available the October quota of all things promised by us in the agreement signed in Moscow."

U. S. Keeping Promises

He said he had received information from the United States along similar lines on the tri-power pact, reading "United States promises are being fulfilled."

"We have forwarded a considerable quantity of wheat," he said, "wheat that has come out of our own stocks in Canada. We are also shipping large quantities of sugar taken from our own stocks in Britain."

Describing Russian industrial losses as heavy, he added: "Aluminum losses were more serious. Stalin told me that we must expect a considerable drain on our aluminum resources if we were to sustain the Russians."

Lord Beaverbrook went on to compare Russia's industrial position to that of Britain's in 1940 after Dunkirk.

"We had lost our guns and airplanes in France so the position of Great Britain was bad."

He said Britain had plenty of raw materials and tools but machine-tool output would have to be increased.

"We have no right to demand from the United States any very great flow of machine tools in the future. Night shifts must be started everywhere."

Textile Mills Under Fire

The textile industry was concentrated around Moscow which is under enemy fire so that industry must be damaged to some extent, he explained.

In Moscow are the two principal small arms factories in the Soviet Union. Russia has lost one important locomotive works which was making tanks at Bryansk.

"These are serious losses . . . but we should not be too depressed by them," he said.

"Stalin further said there was no improvement in the German types of aircraft."

Discussing the change in tactics by German Panzer units, he said: "Stalin told us of many changes in German tactical methods. They no longer concentrated their tank units but distributed them among infantry units.

"What the Germans did was to build up around the damaged tanks a rampart of earth making them strong points from which troops could make sallies.

"Stalin also told us no German tanks had appeared on the Russian front with heavier armor than three inches and that enemy tanks varied from one to 2½ inches with only one-inch armor on top."

Ready to Face Risks

Speakers at the same time were telling the House of Commons that the people of Britain were "ready to face grave risks for Russia"—that many felt not enough was being done.

A majority of those taking part in the House of Commons debate agreed that a large-scale invasion landing on the continent would stand little chance of success, but Commander Stephen King-Hall, Laborite member, asserted that "Germany has an appendage called Italy and that opens up vital possibilities."

Another Laborite, Mr. Philip J. Noel-Baker, opening the debate for the opposition, declared "the Army wants to fight," said the Volga had become Britain's frontier and added:

"We now have powerful forces in the Middle East, and I believe our people would be very happy if some part of these forces could be sent to support Russian armies in the Ukraine."

He expressed belief that "the Government's greatest mistake was not seeing the total identity of interests between our allies and ourselves."

Anxiety About Russia

While praising Prime Minister Winston Churchill for refusing to discuss questions of strategy, he declared "there is deep and widespread anxiety about the war in Russia and what British forces have done to help Russia in her hour of need."

"While our fighters are doing grand work here, they could be better employed in Russia if we wanted to smash the power of the Luftwaffe (German Air Force), and we must get Spitfires up against Stukas in land battles wherever we can."

He said strong forces of fighters defending Moscow do "four times more" than could be done from this side.

Turning to supplies, he asserted that Russia must be assured a continual stream and added: "For four months our forces have held back crazy militarists in Tokyo from breaking the Russian lifeline to America. . . .

"The people of this country are ready to take grave risks for Russia. Let the Government be very certain whatever they decide and the Nation will see them through."

Discussing the question of opening up a Western Front, Commander King-Hall said: "We can not land a force in the west until the German home front begins to disintegrate."

Tempting Offers Likely

"If Russia surrenders," said Col. Josiah Clement Wedgwood, Laborite member, "I doubt whether our resolution to hold out would endure for long, so tempting would be Hitler's offer for peace.

"If Russia goes out and America does not come in, and if Hitler offers us terms whereby the British Empire would be left intact, our resolution must be firm.

"There is no hope for us but to smash Hitler and now we have a God-given chance of actually doing it."

Colonel Wedgwood suggested that there were at least 100 places along the coast of Europe where British troops could make nightly raids "which would give the army training in fighting which they would never get from maneuvers."

Government Workers Up 53,296 in August

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 23

Government employees totaled 1,444,985 at the end of August, an increase of 53,296 over July, the Civil Service Commission reported today.

The War and Navy Departments accounted for nearly all of the gain. The War Department added 30,569 civilian workers, bringing its total to 358,788, compared with 150,112 at the end of August, 1940. The Navy took on 17,954, raising its force to 253,421, compared with 133,917 a year ago.

The August pay roll amounted to $217,772,054, an increase of $11,794,748 over July.

U. S. Navy Rules Sea Routes

Continued from Page 1

make the Port of Boston the dispatch center for all shipments to the Soviet Union and deliveries heretofore made from the Pacific coast to Vladivostok will now be routed from Boston to Archangel.

5. To meet the growing requirements for adequate defense of the United States and areas within the Western Hemisphere vital to that defense, the War Department announced today that the Army's air forces of 54 combat groups will be expanded to an eventual total of 84 combat groups.

Big Expansion Program

A number of the groups to be established under the new program will be assigned to overseas departments, officials said. The bulk of the new groups, however, will be assigned to the air force and includes bombardment, pursuit and reconnaissance aviation.

A combat group is composed of two or more squadrons, depending on the type of equipment and their tactical missions.

Questioned about the proposed expansion at a press conference, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that the original 54-group program announced last January was "not exactly completed but well on the way."

Mr. Stimson said he could not say how many planes would be required for the enlarged program. It previously had been estimated that at least 25,000 planes would be needed for the original 54-group program.

Cudahy's Statement

Reading a prepared statement to the Senate Committee hearing on neutrality revision Mr. Cudahy explained that he opposed the arming of ships as another step to "edge us into war."

Mr. Cudahy contended that arming of merchant ships was a "subterfuge" and that the real issue is war and peace.

"I advocate," he said, "that the Administration proceed by democratic processes, go before Congress, and put the issue before the American people whether we engage in the war in Europe."

John T. Flynn, New York economist, writer, and America First Committee official, in opposing the arming of merchant ships, charged that the Nation has "evaded" the provisions of the Neutrality Act.

"These ship sinkings of which we have been having so many are the logical result of the very first evasion," Mr. Flynn said.

Mr. Flynn remarked that within 48 hours after the 1939 law was signed the Maritime Commission permitted transfer of "a whole group of American merchant vessels to Panamanian registry."

Opposes Revision

Mr. Flynn said he opposed arming of vessels because it would inevitably lead to further neutrality revision.

John Finerty, a New York lawyer, testified that he opposed arming of merchant ships or repeal of any other section of the Neutrality Act on the ground that any revision is unnecessary "unless we intend to go to war."

The investing of the Navy with full responsibility for directing all merchant shipping involves a close co-ordination between the Maritime Commission, the Office of Production Management and the Navy itself. Thus the OPM is the final authority on all shipping priorities, determining whenever defense requires, what cargoes shall be delivered where, the Maritime Commission serves as the waterborne transportation administrator, and the Navy controls as well as protects ships on the seas.

Opposition Voiced

Testifying yesterday as an opponent of the ship-arming resolution, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that, as a Christian minister, he felt this country should by all possible honorable means keep from total involvement in this war "if for no other reason than this, that war is terribly destructive of all moral and spiritual values."

"We are too complacent about accepting this war," Dr. Palmer said in a statement prepared for the committee, which he distributed to the press. "It will be a diabolically wicked thing. You cannot prosecute it in a Christian spirit. It is the complete antithesis to Jesus's spirit of forgiveness, good will, and sacrificial suffering."

The incident is related by Senator Connally and others that Dr. Palmer, in the course of his remarks, blamed the United States for a good part of the present trouble in the world for not having supported the League of Nations. Senator Connally broke in on the witness to ask the foreign policy critics on whose side the witness was really testifying.

U. S. Now Making Every Effort To Speed Vital Aid to Soviet

Continued from Page 1

more extensive contacts with Soviet military circles than perhaps any other foreign military observer before or since. His were the only diplomatic receptions at which Soviet War Office figures like Budenny, Shaposhnikoff, Orloff and Timoshenko put in an appearance.

Early in 1939, Colonel Faymonville was relieved of his Moscow post and shifted to ordnance work in California. His favorable estimate of Soviet fighting power had always clashed with the negative views that prevailed in the State Department and War Department and which were responsible in the early stages of the Russo-German campaign for opposition to aid to Russia by some quarters on the grounds that any materials sent to the Soviet would soon fall into German hands.

Colonel Faymonville was returned to Russian work and assigned to his present position upon the direct initiative of the White House.

At the Washington end, too, Defense Aid Reports operates by short-cut methods under the "emergency." The members of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Washington, headed by General Repin, apply directly to it with their problems rather than to the older established War Department and State Department channels.

To cope with this situation, Defense Aid Reports has two Russian-speaking liaison officers of its own, responsible only to General Burns, and who are in a position to refer each case—invariably a request for the immediate shipment in fabulous quantities of anything from tanks to a particular type of shoe—to the proper authorities.

The Russians are determined to get what they want and give the liaison officers and the Defense Aid Reports generally little respite. To objections that such quantities are unreasonably large they promptly reply with figures.

Once when they placed an order for rolled metal for the manufacture of tin cans for the Red Army Commissary Department, American suppliers protested that the grade of the alloy requested was much higher than what was supplied for the U. S. Army.

The answer promptly came back that Russian foods contain a higher percentage of sour ingredients than American foods and therefore require cans more impervious to corrosion.

When, as invariably happens with their requests for tanks, they are simply told that there just aren't enough available to fill their orders, the retort is invariably a naive: "But isn't America the land of mass production?"

'Control Without Occupation'

LONDON, Oct. 22 (CP)—The Royal Air Force may eventually "control" the Nazis without occupation, according to the magazine "The Aeroplane."

"Our program of the bombing of Germany calls for more than 20 times the present bomb loads to be carried continuously to enemy territory every month in 1943—day and night," the magazine stated. "Meanwhile, the intensity is gradually building up and tactical plans are preparing: . . .

"When the main weight of our bomber force is made up of Halifax, Stirling, Fortress, Liberator and other heavy bombers, then the strategic objective of 'control without occupation' will be on the way towards realization.

"It must take time—probably another year—before results will begin to show on any scale. Meanwhile, in perfecting our defenses, in reinforcing Russia, in preparing for the coming attack against us in the Middle East, we are doing more towards winning the war than any large scale invasion of the Continent could do at this stage.

"The foundation of our victory must be in air power, just as it must be the foundation of lasting peace after the war is won."

British Countess Urges U. S. Women To Continue Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Wearing the navy blue uniform of the British Red Cross, the Countess of Limerick, President of the London branch, at American Red Cross headquarters today urged American women to continue to sew and knit for bombed-out families.

"We need warm clothes, men's clothes, underclothes and large sizes, especially in shoes," she said, passing along the British women's impression that "American ladies have the most delicate feet."

Though immediate demand for clothing has lessened with bombing, the Red Cross has set up 35 depots in London where supplies are being stored in anticipation for a renewal of the Nazi onslaught, Lady Limerick said. She herself has been bombed out of two of her offices which serve as a central exchange for all calls for aid from hospitals, rest centers and first aid posts.

In the next three weeks, the London Red Cross chief will travel to Nassau County, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Wilmington, Del.; Denver, Colo., and Dallas, Texas, to express "intense gratitude" for American support and tell workers that if they don't hear personally from recipients it's because they are busy setting up new homes and have no paper and pencils.

Australian Censors Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Amazing carelessness of letter writers in Australia in penning information of value to the enemy has been again disclosed here. In a bare three weeks in New South Wales alone references to troopships, convoys and defense matters were removed from 10,128 letters by the censors. Of the 10,128 letters no less than 5,419 were written to members of fighting services abroad and, therefore, ran a special risk of falling into enemy hands.

Startling fact was that 50 per cent of the offending letters were from business houses and people not merely writing to relatives and friends in the fighting forces.

A military spokesman said that the letters mentioned all sorts of prohibited details, including shipping in Australian waters, movement of troops, sizes of convoys and dates of departure.

"There was a startling amount of information, any part of which would have been of the utmost direct value to the enemy," he said.

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Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6:15 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lecture

Sunday, Nov. 9, 3 p. m. Auspices Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, N. Y., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

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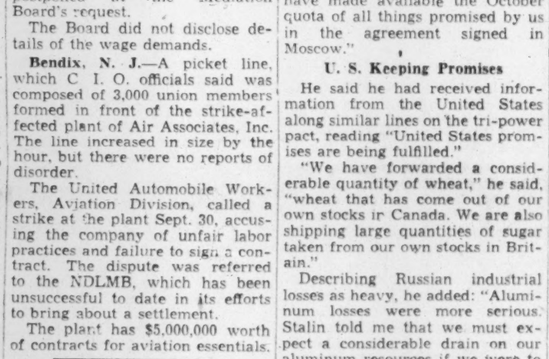

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Field Plans Chain of Papers Supporting New Deal Policies

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Marshall Field, many times a millionaire, is in process of creating what may eventually be a group, or chain, of New Deal papers that will present the Roosevelt Administration's viewpoint to the public. At the same time, he is causing the newspaper profession in general, and the Washington newspaper corps in particular, more excited speculation than it has had in months.

The situation has a national interest. President Roosevelt probably has had less newspaper support than any other American President, and it has grown smaller rather than greater. At present there is hardly one outstanding newspaper voice in the East of national reputation that serves as his spokesman in domestic affairs. Various journalistic critics who agree with his foreign policies have come to his defense on such issues, but the Roosevelt labor, social security, finance, and half a dozen other major national domestic policies are under almost universal newspaper attack. Whether these policies are right or wrong, many observers feel that it is unfortunate that a Washington Administration should lack a responsible and sympathetic journalistic interpreter in the daily field.

Experimental Tabloid

The old New York Herald, for example, was the organ of the Wilsonian Democrats and the "New Freedom," whereas the New Deal has had to depend largely on weekly periodicals, like the Nation, New Republic, and the like, in its important domestic program.

Now Mr. Field has entered the picture. He has established an odd, experimental, afternoon, tabloid money-losing newspaper, PM in New York, and he is on the point of establishing a full-size morning newspaper in Chicago, to be printed in the plant of the Chicago Daily News, and to compete with Chicago's vehemently anti-New Deal newspaper, the sole journal in its field, the Tribune.

There are rumors that Mr. Field intends to carry his interests further. There are reports of a possible Field outlet on the West Coast. Without any apparent basis in fact, Washington correspondents hear that Mr. Field may be interested in the Kansas City Journal, just sold by the Henry L. Doherty estate to "Washington and Kansas City interests," whose new Editor and Publisher is Harry Newman, first President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. What is certain is that Mr. Field is going forth on his new venture in an impressive fashion that may lay the basis for further attempts farther off.

Mr. Field is assembling his staff for the Chicago effort. Newspapermen are forming advance conclusions of the new paper from the type of executives and correspondents who are being picked. The publisher of the paper for Mr. Field is Silliman Evans, now Publisher of the Nashville Tennesseean, who is a close friend of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, and Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, one of the most powerful figures in Washington. For its Washington staff, the new Field paper in Chicago will have the services of the established bureau of Bascom N. Timmons and his staff who have a string of about a dozen newspapers, primarily in the South. Mr. Timmons' connection with the new paper came through Mr. Evans, for whose Nashville daily Mr. Timmons is already correspondent.

Catledge Mentioned

The name of Turner Catledge of the New York Times is being mentioned in connection with the new paper and there is strong reason to believe that he has accepted an important post. Mr. Catledge is one of the ablest correspondents in Washington, universally respected, and his services will add prestige to the new venture. Mr. Field, it is understood, is offering good salaries and long contracts to some of the men he is signing.

Mr. Field has another periodical, in connection with PM, a weekly picture and feature supplement called Parade, which is being sold to other newspapers in different cities. The supplement was originated by Charles Cushing of the PM staff, and is said to have been an immediate financial success. It would be a feature which Mr. Field could add to any other newspapers which he acquired if he actually launched a "chain."

With heavy, progressive income taxes of the present era, it is pointed out, there is some inducement for men of large fortunes to embark on newspaper publishing as a hobby if for nothing more since it is as good a way of losing money as any other, and gives the owner a vivid connection with domestic and international affairs and an opportunity to secure prestige and power, while airing his particular point of view. Great Britain has many newspaper peers, and the newspapers of Hearst, Pulitzer, Scripps, Howard and the like have given these men national importance.

There is an unresolved anomaly, so far, between the newspaper approach of Mr. Fields' PM, and the new Chicago journal, at least as its editorial personality seems to be shaping from the men picked so far for its staff. PM is liberal to the point of being pink, and more than one of its writers has approached the "party line." There seems little evidence, however, that this will be the political approach of the new Chicago paper, judging by the staff so far engaged. In fact, a moderately conservative slant seems apparent.

Financial Link Sought

Mr. Evans frequently has been associated with Mr. Jones who is more a businessman than he is a social philosopher. Opponents of the new newspaper, who already have sprung up, are seeking to find a financial connection between the pro-New Deal journal and governmental loans or Reconstruction Finance Corporation favors. If there has been any connection of this sort in the past, as alleged, it has not yet been proved, and with Mr. Field's money it hardly seems necessary that Government financial favors would be required.

It is noted, also, that the Washington bureau of PM so far has been left out of all announcements of the new Chicago newspaper's staff. PM has assembled its own capable Washington staff composed of ardent New Deal supporters, but in selecting a staff for the new Chicago venture these so far have been passed over, and the vital Washington job has been given to Mr. Timmons and his associates at least at the start. Mr. Timmons was for years the correspondent in Washington who was most intimate with former Vice-President Garner, and Mr. Garner's southern conservative Democratic viewpoint seems closer to the views of men like Mr. Jones, Mr. Evans, Mr. Timmons (who by the way received one delegate's vote for the Vice-Presidential nomination at the last Democratic Convention in Chicago) and others, so far assembled on the Field staff, than the left-of-center social philosophy of the New Deal and of PM.

In fact, the political approach of the two types so far selected by Mr. Field and his lieutenants in their various ventures is so divergent as to be incongruous. Newspapermen and politicians are watching the matter with a good deal of interest.

The report of Mr. Catledge's connection with the venture has brought him into the still speculative picture. He is regarded as one of the best informed and ablest reporters in Washington whose balanced reporting as second man in the New York Times Washington Bureau frequently reflects his intimacy with southern Senators, from which part of the country he himself comes. He has dealt primarily with domestic problems where his personal approach does not tend to the leftist wing of New Deal supporters, but is close to a middle-of-the-road ground held by such former Senators as Joseph T. Robinson, James F. Byrnes, and the like.

Report to Ickes

Head of the Washington New York Times Bureau is columnist Arthur Krock, whose retort to an attack by Harold Ickes still is causing chuckles in the Capital. Mr. Krock has shown himself no friend of Roosevelt domestic policies and recently roused the Ickes' ire when he printed a speculative column showing how it might be be possible for the Roocevelt Administration to undermine the Constitution by calling off Congressional elections next year.

Mr. Ickes in a speech denounced this article, and referred to Mr. Krock as "the sly columnist of the New York Times." The Baltimore Sun inadvertently printed the reference as "the sly Communist of the New York Times."

Wednesday's Sun printed the following pungent letter from Mr. Krock, on its front page:

"Correction:

"To the editor of the Sun—

"In your report of Ickes' speech today, your dispatch quotes him as calling me 'The sly Communist of the New York Times.' It was obviously a misprint, but I hope you will correct it. If I were a Communist, sly or otherwise, I would not be denounced by Ickes at any time for any reason — Arthur Krock."

There followed a Sun apology for the error.

British Group Touring U. S. Defense Plants

Wide World

Guests of Office of Production Management

These British employers and trade union officials are in the United States as guests of the OPM and while in New York, shown at the beginning of their tour, when they were welcomed in his office by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, left, seated. Left to right, seated, after the Mayor are: George A. Isaacs, Alan Findley, G. Stanleigh Turner and James Kaylor. Rear, left to right: Percy Lister, Will Lowther, Fred C. Braby and C. K. F. Hague. The management members—Mr. Turner, Mr. Lister, Mr. Braby and Mr. Hague—were feted last night by New York City's Commerce and Industry Association.

U. S. Defense Stride Pleases British Industrial Mission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Following a month's tour of 67 defense plants in 14 cities at the invitation of the Office of Production Management, a group of British industrial leaders voiced satisfaction with the progress of the United States defense and lend-lease programs in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. The interview preceded a dinner tendered the visiting industrialists by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

Members of the delegation were J. S. Turner, coal mine owner; C. F. K. Hague, technical officer of Babcock and Wilcox, producers of boilers and shipbuilding machinery; Percy Lister, chairman and managing director of R. A. Lister and Company and chairman of Blackstone and Company, engineers, and Frederick Braby, chairman of the Board of Braby, Ltd., steel producers.

"We are delighted with the American defense production plan, particularly the gigantic scale upon which it has been conceived," Mr. Turner said. "It is certain to be adequate to beat Hitler or anyone else when it really gets going, perhaps by next spring."

Mr. Turner said that the delegation was "most impressed!' by steps taken to train unskilled labor.

Mr. Hague told newsmen that British industrial war effort and that of British labor was 100 per cent in so far as raw materials, man power and conditions permit.

The delegation was accompanied on its tour by four representatives of British labor who were in Philadelphia last night. The eight British leaders met with President Roosevelt and Lord Halifax earlier yesterday.

"The fact that four leaders in labor and four in management have been able to show the measure of unity which we enjoy in Britain, as well as the fact that we have been able to leave this message here, will have made our visit doubly worth while," Mr. Lister declared.

The British industrialists declined to discuss internal American labor relations.

Among hosts of the group at the dinner were John Lowry, President of the Commerce and Industry Association, Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York; Paul A. Porter of the Office of Production Management, Division of Information, and Blackwell Smith, in charge of policies and planning of the OPM.

Bermuda Progress Disappoints Probers

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Congressional subcommittee from the United States expressed disappointment over the progress made on the new United States defense installations in Bermuda.

Chairman William Sutphin (D) of New Jersey, designated as spokesman by the other seven members of the subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said the unanimous feeling of his group was one of dissapointment over what was found here.

"There are many reasons for our conclusions," he said, adding that the reasons would be detailed in a full report to Congress on the subcommittee's return from a tour of United States bases on leased British soil in the West Indies and on the northeast coats of South America.

The subcommittee arrived here in a United States Navy flying boat on the first leg of a journey undertaken, Mr. Sutphin said, "because of various rumors going back to the United States about lack of co-operation."

Norman Thomas' Son To Serve in Far East

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Evan W. Thomas, son of Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, has resigned from the senior class at Princeton University to join the American Field Service under British jurisdiction in the Far East.

Mr. Thomas said that he and James W. Crudgington, a former classmate and survivor of the recent Zamzam sinking in the South Atlantic, will sail soon from Canada for Egypt, where they expect to drive ambulances.

"This is something I feel is the right thing to do," Mr. Thomas said. "My father did not advise me, but now that I have taken the step he is backing my decision."

Mr. Thomas served as coxswain of the varsity crew at Princeton for two years and was captain last year.

Colonel Fibich Heads Antitank Battalion

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 23 (AP)—The First Army Public Relations Headquarters announced today that Col. Michael J. Fibich, formerly Executive Officer of the 71st Field Artillery Brigade, a native of Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y., had been appointed to command the 71st Anti-tank Battalion.

He replaces Lieut. Col. Wayland M. Minot of Boston, Mass.

Second Corps Gets Jump on First In South Carolina War Maneuver

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 23 (AP)—The First Army's biggest assignment was finished today, 48 hours ahead of schedule, because one corps was at so great a disadvantage that the simulated warfare could not be continued.

And so, instead of having to fight through Friday, soldiers of Maj.-Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall's Second Corps enjoyed a rest period for the remainder of the week. But their recent opponent, the First Corps, was ordered into position for a new maneuver.

The First, composed of the 8th and 9th Regular Army Divisions and the 30th of National Guardsmen, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Thompson, was forced under a disadvantage at the outset of the problem Monday.

General Fredendall had his Corps, made up of the 28th, 29th, and 44th Divisions, jump off promptly at 5 a. m. Orders for the advance of the opposing troops were not issued until 6:30 a. m.

Ordinarily, the main bodies of the opposing forces would not be fully engaged in the simulated battle for two days but the 2d Corps swept onto high ground—a vital tactical advantage — between Wadesboro, N. C., and Lancaster, S. C., on the first day.

Although the maneuver was to have been free—the action confined only by the commanders' resourcefulness — Lieut.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum yesterday ordered the Second Corps to give the First Corps another chance. That engagement ended about 12 hours later. General Drum will discuss the problem at a critique Friday night. In the last two weeks of November, Army General Headquarters will conduct a maneuver with the entire First Army pitted against the Fourth Corps of the Third Army which recently engaged in maneuvers in Louisiana. The Corps probably will be reinforced by two mechanized Divisions and other hard-hitting organizations.

In preparation for the final check-up of the first year's training, all units have been warned to be prepared for anything. Orders have gone out that each unit must prepare all-around defense to guard against attacks of parachutists and the wide end runs of the armored divisions.

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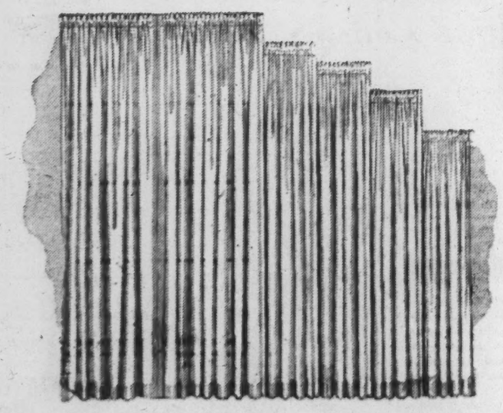
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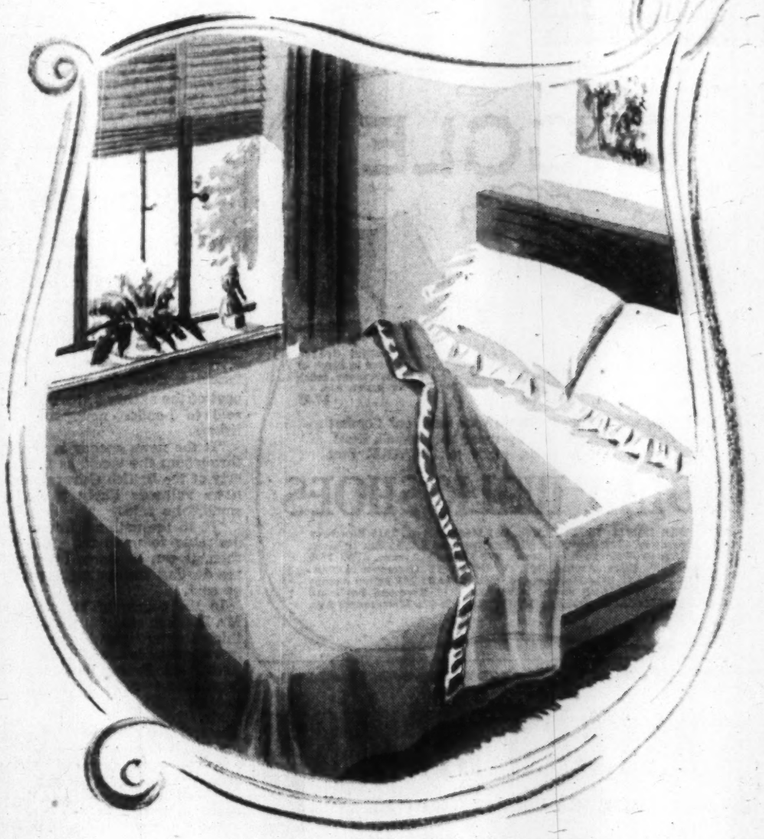
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British Opinion on War: Invasion Pleas Weighed

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23—The extent of the British public's dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, especially with the alleged failure to give Russia the maximum possible aid, as reflected in the latest public opinion poll needs careful evaluation and putting in perspective.

The results of the poll as published here today by the News Chronicle show that only 44 per cent of those questioned are satisfied with the Government's handling of the war—the lowest proportion since the start of the war. Furthermore, only 29 per cent are reported as feeling that Britain has taken full advantage of the opportunities offered by the German attack on Russia.

This is in line with the resolutions passed by representatives of labor recently, though not indorsed by trade union headquarters.

The poll is of particular interest in the light of Parliamentary debates on the war situation held in the House of Lords yesterday and proceeding in the House of Commons today. Thus on the floors of both Houses there are voiced the same misgivings about how the war is going as are heard in everyday talk of ordinary people.

In both cases there are spokesmen fulfilling the difficult task of defending the Government—difficult because they either do not know or if they do know they can not divulge military secrets vital to a proper judgment of the situation.

And by military secrets are meant not only the number of divisions and types of armaments, but the wider and more far-sighted question of strategy.

How much, for instance, does the man-in-the-street — or even some members of Parliament—know of Russian official policy? Many of them, encouraged by the popular press campaign, have visions of Russians and British fighting side by side against the Nazis with the High Commands pooling resources, sharing the most closely guarded secret information, and acting in complete unison and confidence.

Is Transformation Possible?

Is such a complete transformation possible in the short space in which the Soviet has changed from a neutral with a bias, which if not pro-axis was certainly primarily pro-Russian, to partnership with the Allies?

Has there yet been reached that point visualized by Sir Bernard Pares, one of Britain's greatest experts on Russia, in which he sees the good qualities of both Nations growing into a constructive alliance for the future? This would entail, according to Sir Bernard, the wiping out of the old so-called political opportunism.

Are the geographical possibilities such as to help such a double-harness act?

There is another and perhaps more realistic view. Is Joseph Stalin thinking in terms not only of saving the U. S. S. R. but also Britain and its Empire? His aim is to defeat the Nazis and to that end he is in complete accord with Britain. But his strategy, built up over the years, is first and foremost an individualistic one.

Churchill's Program

Is Prime Minister Winston Churchill wrong then if he tends to individualism too to the extent that his first concern is to save Britain and the Empire and to win the war in the way he thinks practicable with British, Allied, and American resources?

This sounds like the old story of Hitler's adversaries acting one by one with dire results for each individually. But Britain is the bastion which has held out so far and the British Government is confident it can continue to hold out and eventually triumph.

That is the argument which keeps Mr. Churchill from risking all or more than can be spared in offensive ventures now while Germany is so preoccupied.

The popular outcry is that the war will not be won unless such risks are taken. The Government, with full responsibility, answers that it knows the facts of the situation and cannot undertake a complete change of policy.

Who is right, of course, one cannot yet judge. But there are indications that the intense campaign for stronger action to aid the Russians is being soft-pedaled by some newspapers. They are concerned at the effect on the public which is today manifest in the latest public opinion poll.

Today's Daily Mail deplores the present "crying for the moon." It calls for the end to frenzied demands for the opening of the Western Front this year, which it holds is conclusively proved impossible. It says work to build up the striking force is the cure for a sense of frustration.

Question of Production

And it is on this question of production that pentup criticism can best be vented. For there is probably no short cut to victory for Britain or, for that matter, for America; only work, work, work, in the factories.

Of course, the other argument is easier—that Britain by acting now could enable Russia to beat Germany. It appeals particularly to the British in their present frame of mind. They have been through a period of intense emotional stress in the past few weeks, with war diverted away from them, without intense bombings to absorb them. They are like terriers on a leash just when the quarry seems most vulnerable. Veterans of trench warfare days know that the greatest trial was not going over the top but waiting for the zero hour.

Cabinet Changes

If the present crisis of frustration persists perhaps there will be some Cabinet changes, for some of the production shortcomings could probably be more speedily overcome. Revival of the demand for a smaller War Cabinet is voiced in a letter published prominently in The Times of London today while an accompanying editorial says "the whole business of production will have to be most thoroughly overhauled."

The Times' editorial also plays up the conclusion of John D. Biggers, special United States Minister to London, on Britain's manpower—namely that Britain cannot maintain a great Navy, Army, and Air Force as well as a great industrial output—a conclusion which The Times suggests has the gravest implications for the United States.

How British Women Are Aiding the RAF

Wide World

Feminine Meteorologists Provide Reports on Flying Conditions

The young women shown in the above pictures are members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force now employed as meteorologists at Royal Air Force stations in Britain. In the inset a Sergeant Pilot hands back a forecast to a meteorologist on his return from an operational flight. In the lower photo a forecaster is releasing a meteorological balloon. The work these young women do is invaluable to Britain's air fighters. Successful RAF operations depend in a great measure on accurate knowledge of weather conditions.

French Must Cede Slayers Or Lose 50 More Hostages

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct. 23

The French people must turn over to German authorities the two slayers of Lieut. Col. Paul Friedrich Hotz, Chief of the German Field Gendarmerie in Nantes, by midnight (5 p. m. E. S. T.) today, or 50 more Frenchmen would be executed by Nazi firing squads.

Those are the terms of the German ultimatum upon the French as the assassintaion of a second German officer within 48 hours, a juridical counselor at Bordeaux, caused the arrest of another 100 and raised the grim prospect of still further executions.

German troops segregated Nantes and its environs from the rest of France today as the deadline approached for the shooting of the second batch of 50 Frenchmen unless the terrorists are caught.

Fifty persons already have been executed for the killing of the commandant, the latest of reprisals in which Nazi retaliation squads have taken vengeance on 134 Frenchmen for the slaying of five members of the German occupation forces.

With the zero hour nearing, the Nantes Prefect of Police ordered measures to prevent any group of more than two persons stationing themselves on the streets of the city or its outskirts.

No one was allowed out of his house between 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. and during curfew all activity except operation of water, gas and electric works and railroads was suspended.

In Berlin it was stated that the execution of 50 hostages at Nantes and the holding of others at both Nantes and Bordeaux are stern measures which Germany must take to counteract the disturbances in France.

Berlin authorized sources asserted that German officials are being killed as a result of agitation directed from London.

"No country at war, with an occupation force in an enemy land, would tolerate having its officers assassinated," a spokesman declared.

The hostages were "well chosen," the spokesman said. He declared they were either already known to be guilty of hostile acts or deeply suspected of plotting against German authority.

Terming such persons the tools through which British agitators were attempting to spread unrest through France, the spokesman added: "It is an action which may be backfiring on the British."

Meanwhile the execution of a Frenchman, Hubert Tuffery, for possession of forbidden weapons was reported by the Paris Zeitung today. The Brüsseler Zeitung said two Belgians, Leon Challier and Armand Furand, were sentenced to capital punishment by a German court martial for enabling a British flier to escape from occupied territory.

Franz Frolik, a Czech, and a number of other persons including five Jews were condemned to execution by a court martial at Prague, a newspaper reported, on charges of economic sabotage to the detriment of their own people.

In Zagreb, Croatia, the Serb newspaper Novo Vreme announced today that 200 Jews and so-called Communists were executed by authorities as a reprisal for an attack on two German soldiers Oct. 17 in Belgrade.

Full African Unity Claimed by de Gaulle

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, told the Royal African Society today that "150,000,000 Africans are united in a single wish—the desire for victory."

"None of the great continents offers such complete unanimity of opinion from this point of view," he said.

Reich-Italian Economies Seen as Virtually Merged

ROME, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Walther Funk, Germany's Economics Minister and President of the Reichsbank, indicated today that Italy and Germany had virtually merged economic systems.

Negotiations here have "cleared up all the more important economic questions for war purposes and those of the future, creating a basis for still greater development of reciprocal economic relations," he said at an official reception.

"Italian and German economies are to be considered as one unit," he added.

Exploitation of Ukraine

Herr Funk was understood to have outlined plans with Raffaello Riccardi, Italian economics expert, for eventual exploitation of the conquered Ukraine's grain and steel possibilities to supply Germany and Italy with food and weapons for the war.

The German said these sources would "bring a gigantic strengthening to the forces of the Axis powers."

One of the important problems facing the Axis economists is how to supply the Axis-conquered territories of Yugoslavia and Greece.

Labor Shakeup

In another shakeup in his labor leadership, Premier Mussolini appointed Giuseppe Landi, who had been President of the Fascist Confederation of Banking and Insurance Workers, to succeed Pietro Capoferri as President of the Confederation of Industrial Workers.

The Government was reported to have tripled the tax on inheritance titles of the nobility so that it now costs 288,000 lire (approximately $15,000) to become a Prince, 243,000 to become a Duke, and 72,000 for a Marquis.

German Currency

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP)—Kurt Lange, Vice-President of the Reichsbank, told Labor Front leaders today that German currency would remain stable "regardless of what expenditures the war might still incur."

He declared that at least 50 per cent of the Reich's war costs were defrayed by current taxation revenues whereas during the World War barely 10 per cent of the costs were paid by such means.

Success in war financing also was attributed in part to an annual national income of more than 100,000,000,000 marks—twice that of World War years.

Prof. Karl Luer, President of the Hessian Chamber of Commerce, told a Frankfurt meeting that the Reich's immediate postwar energies would be concentrated on repairing war damage, especially to merchant marine, which he estimated had been reduced 25 per cent over the world, and to industrial machinery neglected because of the war.

He estimated machine replacement requirements alone at 5,000,000,000 marks a year but added that wear and tear "increases geometrically from a given point." Peacetime armament tasks, he said, "shall be solved primarily in favor of the immediate Reich's territory."

Italy's Defenses

ROME, Oct. 23 (AP) — Italian troops were reported to be barracked along Italy's long coast lines where new machine-gun nests, artillery batteries, and barged wire defenses have been established against the possibility of a British invasion.

Newly trained troops were being shunted into the coastal areas rather than being dispatched to the Russian and other fronts, it was said, and the Nation was told it would have to cut civilian clothing consumption because of Army needs.

Although both Italian and neutral experts scout the likelihood of the British attempting a landing at this time, Italy is prepared for it in view of the calls for such a move in the British and American press, it was said.

Persons returning from the coast said bathing resorts were fortified, and seaside restaurants and dance halls converted into barracks.

Roads are strongly guarded, troops constantly patrol the beaches, and antiaircraft guns have been placed wherever planes feasibly might land. Some zones also were mined, it was said.

Newspaper dispatches here said Italian troops in Russia "are not strong in numbers," and told of their hardships in the fight against the Russians beyond Stalino in an effort to encircle Rostov on the Black Sea 100 miles to the southeast.

"Motorized infantrymen abandoned their vehicles in the mud," the Corriere Della Sera said, "to go forward while supply columns with munitions and foodstuffs followed slowly far behind with horses and tractors to pull the trucks over bad stretches in the roads."

San Francisco Judge Backs 'Affluent' Jurors

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 (AP)—The traditional system of selecting Federal trial venires here from the more affluent classes of citizens was upheld yesterday when Federal Judge Martin I. Welch denied a defense motion in the James O'Neil perjury case.

Defense attorney James MacInnis had demanded the dismissal of the entire venire drawn for the second trial of Mr. O'Neil on a perjury charge based on testimony he gave in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing.

Mr. MacInnis contended his client could not obtain a fair trial with a jury made up of what he called "blue blooded," business executives and club members. He argued that laborers and ordinary working people should not be excluded from the venire.

Judge Welch made no comment in denying the motion and a jury was chosen from the venire that had been summoned for the case.

Reuters to Remain Private

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP) — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, rejected in the House of Commons a proposal to nationalize Reuters, Great Britain's largest news agency, but said negotiations would be taken up to "undo a deal" by which 50 per cent of the agency's stock has been sold to London newspaper publishers.

"If the news agency is regarded throughout the world as the property of the British Government, its news value is likely to be very small," he said.

"If, in the national interest it is desirable to undo the deal, well, then, it can be done, because we are dealing with patriotic parties," he said.

In the course of his statement, Mr. Bracken said, "If the members think Reuters' position as a world news agency is equal to that of the Associated Press, they are mistaken. Reuters, to my mind, have lost ground."

Mr. Samuel Storey, Conservative and Chairman of Reuters, had joined the opposition to the sale and proposed that control be placed in a "genuine trust" which would be "truly representative of the national interest."

Mr. Clement Davies, opposition Liberal, also had declared control should be placed in the hands of "completely independent trustees."

Cheered by the House, Mr. Storey said the Newspaper Proprietors Association, which is the trade association of London newspapers, some months ago "under threat of competition" persuaded a majority of the directors of Press Association, a co-operative of provincial newspapers, to sell 50 per cent of its full ownership of Reuters.

Approval of the sale last week at a general meeting of Press Association, Mr. Storey said, "was more than made up by a vote of the provincial editors of London newspapers and provincial newspapers allied to London newspapers."

Since Reuters supplies news to the Government-owned British Broadcasting Corporation, the Government is one of the agency's chief customers.

British Archbishop Finds Some Good In Communist Regime

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, approving aid for Russia, told Britain's House of Lords today "there are some features of Communism compatible with Christianity," but added that could not be said of Naziism.

The Archbishop said the British people were 'comrades of the Russian Army and people" in the battle against Germany.

He said that in the past he had protested against "oppressive tyrannies, cruelties and persecutions which marked, at the earlier stages, the Red Revolution."

In recent years, however, he said, the Soviet Government "has made many modifications and abandoned some of the mistakes of the earlier regime. . . ."

'Von Donald' Back on Air; Asks British 'Offensive'

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—"Von Donald," who heckles British radiocasts, returned last night to intersperse the 9 p. m. domestic news program with loud demands that the British take military action to help the Russians.

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Mumaw at Jordan Hall—Lotte Lehmann in Recital—English Film

Dancer Is Warmly Received In First Solo Program Here

By Margaret Lloyd

Barton Mumaw, the well-remembered soloist of Ted Shawn's Men Dancers, made his second stop on a nation-wide tour at Jordan Hall last night, to present a solo program of more or less familiar numbers. The audience, which seemed sparse at first, applauded warmly, demanded encores, and lingered with cheers and bravos at the end.

The young dancer, who first appeared in Boston at the Repertory Theater with Ted Shawn's then newly formed group of Men Dancers in 1933, had already won his audience by the brilliance of previous performances. Last night he put his best foot forward in the first half of the program, for here he was seen in the livelier dances —the joyous Bach "Bourrée," the gorgeously costumed, leaping, whirling "Mongolian Archer" and "Dyak Spear Dance," the "Banner Bearer" from Shawn's "O Libertad," and the new to Boston—I believe—"Hellas Triumphant," which epitomizes in the experiences of an evzone the historic struggle and ultimate triumph of Greece.

* * *

In the second section, "Funerailles (War and the Artist)" proved not to be his forte; "Blues—1929," from the "Jazz Decade" in "O Libertad," suffered for lack of its original group support; "Pierrot in the Dead City" seemed to belong to another, more romantic, even more sentimental age, than his, and "Pleasantly Satiric Comment," which had to be repeated, was rather obviously cute. The closing "Victory Waltz" was a nice gesture to the times.

Every young artist in any medium reflects the sources of his inspiration—at first. The question is, will Mumaw develop a more individual approach to dance? At present his style echoes Shawn's, but his technique excels when closest to the realm of ballet. He has wonderful command of his body, lightness, ease and grace, force when called for, and a particular winsomeness all his own. His turns and leaps, balance and ballon are beyond reproach.

* * *

"The Banner Bearer," the Scarlatti "Sonata," the Bach "Bourrée," and "Funerailles" are his own compositions. All the other dances on the program were choregraphed by Ted Shawn. And notable in them were certain stylistic mannerisms —the closing cadence of upraised triumphal arms, the exact matching of motion to music, the formal pattern, and a total absence of modern expressional movement.

Not every fine dancer is a creative dancer, and though the Two Music Dances and "The Banner Bearer" are very good indeed, "Funerailles" gropes vainly for powerful expression. It may be that Mumaw's natural place is in an American ballet company. He might further test and prove himself in a musical show, perhaps night club engagements for a season. The solo recital is difficult at best, and all but passé. It is sufficient for the moment that he was able to sustain intefest and delight in his so admirably.

* * *

But more is to be expected from a dancer of his gifts and charm. Much more. Fortunately, the days of his years in their fulness lie ahead.

Jess Meeker, the composer-pianist of Shawn's Men, now traveling with Mumaw, played several of his own compositions at intervals, and accompanied the dancer. Both young men took their bows with the famous Shawn grace and polish. Both bore witness to the excellent background of their training.

Impressions of 'Rio Rita' at the Boston Opera House

Above are Doris Patston and Jack Good as cyclists, and Ruthana Boris, ballerina. Below, at the left, are Hope Emerson and Melissa Mason, and, at right, Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord.

Leo Litwin Recital

Leo Litwin, Boston pianist, will give his only Boston recital this year on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, in Jordan Hall. This will be his first concert in Boston in five years. The program:

Beethoven ..... Sonata in G major, Opus 79
Schubert ..... Fantasia in C major, Opus 15
Brahms ..... Capriccio in B minor
Intermezzo in A minor
Capriccio in D minor
Chopin ..... Two Mazurkas
Ballade in A flat major
Scriabine ..... Three Etudes
Liszt ..... Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Macbeth—Maurice Evans' revival of the Shakespearean play, at the Colonial beginning Monday, with himself as Macbeth, Judith Anderson as Lady Macbeth, Viola Keats as Lady Macduff, Herbert Rudley as Macduff, Staats Cotsworth as Banquo, and Harry Irvine as Duncan. Margaret Webster is directing. Settings have been designed by Samuel Leve and costumes by Lemuel Ayers. Lehman Engel has provided the musical score.

Separate Rooms—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday. Farce going on tour from New York with a cast that includes Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten, Lyle Talbot, Virginia Smith, Lionel Ince, Kirk Brown, Warren Douglas, Madora Keene, and Wesley Givens.

Sons o' Fun—At the Shubert, beginning Thursday. Musical intended as successor to "Hellzapoppin." Songs by Jack Yellen and Sammy Fain. Ole Olsen, Chic Johnson and Carmen Miranda head the cast. Among the players are Ella Logan, Frank Libuse, Rosario and Antonio, Joe Besser, the Biltmorettes, and Milton Charleston. Robert Alton directed the dances. The production is in preparation for New York.

On the Horizon

Pirates of Penzance—At the Majestic, beginning Nov. 3. Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, directed by R. H. Burnside. The cast, which is similar to that in the current "Mikado," includes John Hendricks, Morton Bowe, Florenz Ames, Robert Pitkin, Kathleen Roche, Mary Roche, Grace Garnett, and Helen Lanvin.

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning on Monday, Nov. 10. Comedy derived by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields from Sally Benson's New Yorker stories. Produced by Max Gordon and directed by Moss Hart. The cast includes Lenore Lonergan, Alan Handley, Barbara Robbins, Francesca Bruning, and Paula Lawrence.

Banjo Eyes—At the Colonial, beginning on Monday, Nov. 10. New musical starring Eddie Cantor. The book is derived from the farce, "Three Men on a Horse." Hassard Short is directing the production, and Charles Walter is in charge of the dancing. In the cast will be Tony and Sally De Marco, Lionel Stander, Romo Vincent, Audrey Christie, June Clyde, Sara Ann McCabe, Louis Hector, and Bill Johnson.

Letters to Lucerne—At the Plymouth, beginning on Monday, Nov. 24, play by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent in a production by Rosalie Stewart and Dwight Deere Wiman. Settings will be designed by Raymond Sovey.

'Mikado' Held Over

Business at the Majestic has been good enough to encourage the management to hold "The Mikado" for a second week, thus automatically putting off the "The Pirates of Penzance" to Nov. 3.

Visual and Non-Visual Art

By Dorothy Adlow

Adhering to its policy of art exhibitions that are instructive, the Fogg Art Museum has put on display a selection of water colors and photographs of sculptures made by the blind, and by normal-sighted individuals. The exhibition is carefully arranged and documented by Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld.

In recent years, interest in the arts has spread to the furthermost boundaries. The critic and collector, the scholar and interpreter have explored every path and by-path of pictorial and plastic expression. No type of effort has gone unheeded; work of the amateur, the provincial, the child, the savage has been carefully collected and analyzed. Modern art, giving full play to individualism, and permitting full freedom to personal expression, has welcomed all the ramifications.

The exhibition at the Fogg Museum shows in work both of the blind and normal-sighted certain basic tendencies. The material reveals that some artists, irrespective of optical capacity, see—as it were — with an inner eye. They record an imaginary world, dreams, reveries, inventions. They are the intuitive, spontaneous, subjective artists, and very often, in the methods they devise, a law unto themselves. Such artists were El Greco, Odilon Redon, William Blake, Albert Ryder. They seemed more and more to withdraw from the world of daily observation.

The blind artist, modeling with clay, may depend somewhat upon the tactile surface, but, he too operates chiefly from the imagination. He gives extra depth, broader indication, sharper accent to the lumps and depressions, thus contriving a pattern which is more personal than precise, which is qualified by the stress and tension and force which his temperament imparts to it. Such a performer Dr. Lowenfeld calls the "haptic" type, while the artist, who permits himself to be guided by the nature and dimensions of the object of outer observation, is the "visual" type.

Children and primitives express themselves in the "haptic" manner, while the literal attributes are more commonly found in a materialistic environment, where artists are sophisticated and urbane. The proclivities are discerned in the broader divisions between art styles, such as the Impressionists and Expressionists. Among modern painters each artist elected to work in the direction which suited his disposition. Monet and Pissarro were objective, and "visual," while van Gogh and Gauguin were intuitive and "haptic." Extremes of these trends developed after the World War in the cold realism of Die Neue Sachlichkeit originating in Germany, and the flight from reason of Surrealism. The Fogg exhibition is a small characteristic motive in a larger pattern of human effort. It is deeply stirring.

It is not mere coincidence that the modeled heads and figures resemble the portrayals of medieval Christian sculptors. We have but to roam in the corridors and adjoining galleries to find original material bearing the same intensive feeling, corresponding emphasis upon emotion. The blind artist enlarges the hands, or the mouth, or the orbits of the eye because they are more significant. Jacob Epstein, a romantic and inspirational modern sculptor, does the same thing. He is "haptic." There is a resemblance between some of the portraits by the blind and the best work by Mr. Epstein. There are parallels too with archaic genre images modeled from clay.

The Fogg exhibition deepens the understanding of artistic enterprise, and provides the answer to critics who fail to grasp the salient characteristics of the intuitive, creative, fanciful effort. Tendencies of true artists are rooted deeply in inborn disposition, and teaching and other guidance can prove trifling influences.

Apeda **Ruth Posselt**

Soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Dvorak Concerto for Violin, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

Music Notes

The Chamber Music Series at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum will be inaugurated Sunday at 2 p. m., by the Belgian Piano-String Quartet. The program consists of Marcel Poot's Quartet dedicated to this ensemble, and Chausson's A major Quartet. Other groups participating in this series are the Zimbler, Stradivarius, Curtis, and Gordon Quartets, to play respectively on Dec. 7, Dec. 18, Jan. 11, and March 15.

* * *

Patricia Travers

Patricia Travers, in her first Boston appearance, will give the following program in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 13:

Prelude and Allegro ..... Pugnani-Kreisler
Sonata in D minor ..... Brahms
Concerto in A minor ..... Glazounoff
Chaconne (for violin alone) .. Bach
Two Preludes and Polka
Shostakovitch
"La Fontaine d'Aréthuse"
Szymanowski
"I Palpiti" ..... Paganini

Famous Singer Presents Distinguished Performance

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Schumann's "Sonnenschein," a song more practiced in the studio than presented in public, figured in the performance of Mme. Lotte Lehmann, soprano, Paul Ulanowsky assisting as pianist, at Symphony Hall last evening. Nor was it a listed item on the program, being given only as a recall piece. Fortunate may the audience count itself, and fortunate, by obvious signs of approval, the audience of this occasion did count itself, that can hear this song interpreted the ideal way. Singers like to imagine themselves doing it, but few of them risk going on the platform with it; for it is one of those delicate studies in vocal melody that take on exalted mood or fall disastrously flat, according to treatment, or as some might say, according to fortune.

Mme. Lehmann exerted complete mastery over this work, as over everything, small and great, that she brought to the notice of her scant but highly interested house. Her voice is perfection in the moderate ranges of Schumann, and her style likewise. But soaring high and skimming low are nothing to her when the demand comes; and it is the same quality of tone, up in the scale or down. Then for distinguished expression in somber vein, just hear her in the grand aria from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," and in the Brahms song, "Mainacht." She has her own ideas about Schubert's "Erlking." It is not a recitation, a ballad read to music. It is a song, declamatory passages and tuneful episodes all blended into a continuous flow.

Here is an artist for whom the composer, Wolf, has not become a back number; and for the reason that she thinks of him as a melodist rather than as a talker in notes. She would rescue him from the disrepute he has fallen into from the abuse of elocutionary vocalists. They belong, no harm to declare, to other company than hers, which is that of true singers.

* * *

Youth Concert

At the opening of the Boston Symphony Youth Concerts, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, an eager juvenile audience took a music lesson, perhaps without thinking so, in the form of a fairy tale. Hearing Richard Hale recite the text of "Peter and the Wolf," and listening while the orchestra pictured the fanciful creatures that are the characters of that fable, the young folks enjoyed, or at any rate showed keen appreciation for, a darkly, wittily expressed allegory by the composer, Prokofieff, of the modern Russian school.

For this is no simple story, we may be sure, of Bird, Duck, Cat, and Wolf. Anyone who has read Aesop and La Fontaine knows better than that. Well, then, what is it a story of? Let each one interpret it as he likes; but since "Peter and the Wolf" is a piece of music, we may fairly suppose that it represents and typifies something in the musical world. Call Peter, for example, the Public; and say that Wolf is just another name for Wagner. Let Bird, if it seems appropriate, be Mozart; let Duck be Weber, and Cat, Berlioz. Bird flies, Duck swims, Cat tries to capture Bird. Along comes Wolf and swallows Duck.

The Public in great concern watches these performances. At last come Hunters, who are perhaps the horde of critics and historians. The Wolf gets roped and is walked off to the zoo. As the procession moves, Duck is heard from inside Wolf. He was swallowed, it appears, alive. Yes, indeed, quite alive.

Mozart's Overture to "Marriage of Figaro," Beethoven's Symphony No. 5—"Symphony V" today—and Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody, No. 1, figured on the program and were set forth in full authority.

Metropolitan Opera Coming, March 19-28

Boston will have its usual Metropolitan Opera season this winter. The engagement will be from March 19 to 28, again at the Metropolitan Theater. New singers and additions to the repertory are promised. Among the revivals will be Mozart's "The Magic Flute," conducted by Bruno Walter.

'The Stars Look Down'

The English film, "The Stars Look Down," now at the Fine Arts Theater, is a grim tragedy of a coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed by Carol Reed, and notably acted by a cast which includes Michael Redgrave, Margaret Lockwood, and Emlyn Williams.

The story, which is based on a novel by Dr. A. J. Cronin, is concerned primarily with the operation of an undersea coal vein beyond the limits of safety, and the disaster which results. But there are other threads in the narrative. There is a plea for public ownership of mines, voiced by the hero, a young miner who seeks an education so he can better represent his people. Tied in with the larger issues are the personal problems of the hero, the unfortunate marriage which forced him to abandon his university career and the unfaithfulness of his wife which indirectly was turned against him when he appealed for union action to prevent operation of the mine.

Mr. Reed, who up to now has been represented on the American screen mainly by smoothly turned English melodramas, has chosen a slow pace for the earlier part of the film. He has sketched in the background of an unsuccessful strike of the miners, a food riot, and the arrest of the innocent leaders of the men. He has set forth the promising university career of the hero and the manner in which he was tricked into marriage. He has told of the unscrupulous fellow miner, who prospered financially while the idealistic and ambitious hero of the story lost his post as a schoolteacher and was forced to accept employment by the mine owner as a tutor. It is when disaster strikes the mine that the director's training stands him in good stead. He catches the excitement and suspense of the situation, and paints the tragedy which comes to the village.

The marked accents of some of the players are sometimes difficult to follow, but the acting is of the kind which lends sharply individualizing touches to the characters. That is true of Mr. Redgrace as the serious, high-minded young man who is the central figure of the story, Miss Lockwood as his vain and selfish wife, and Mr. Williams as the unprincipled opportunist who begins his rise to prosperity by stealing and seeks to line his pockets at the expense of the safety of his own father and the other miners. It applies equally to the less prominent members of the cast. Nancy Price, for instance, gives a striking portrayal of the stern mother of a mining family. Allan Jeayes provides a skillful characterization of the mine owner.

The film concludes with an epilogue by the voice of an unseen speaker. It is a somewhat mannered style of treatment. Perhaps it might have been better to have found a conclusion within the story.

E. F. M.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Little Theater

New England Repertory Playhouse, 86 Joy Street—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elane Lambert, Melissa Mason and Jack Goode. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—
"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Lenora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:45, 6:50, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"The Stars Look Down." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15. "March of Time, Texas." 2:38, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Foxes." Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 1, 4:30, 8. "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Burma Convoy" with Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 10:30 a. m., 12:05, 4:20, 7:20, 10:05. Stage Show, 12:10, 3:05, 6:05, 9.

Scollay—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Here Comes the Cavalry," "2000 Years of France," "Exploring Space at the Hayden Planetarium in New York," "Radio Kitchen Quiz," "A Tour of Radio City," "Florida Yacht Races," Newton, Mass.—"Little Lydia Shields and Her Great Dane," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 11:30 a. m., 2:08, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1-11.

Telepix—
"Arthur Murray Dancers in Pete Smith's Cuban Rhythm," "U. S. Cavalry Maneuvers," "Fitzpatrick Travetalks," "Popular Science," "Snow Dogs," comedy, cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Frightened Lady," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Man Hunt" Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 10:22 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:30, 6:45, 10:10.

Uptown—
"Father Takes a Wife," Adolph Menjou. 12:45, 4:30, 8:20. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour. "Three Sons o' Guns," Tom Brown and Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Old Maid." Bette Davis. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich, and Edward G. Robinson. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore, 1:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 1:50, 5:50, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe and J. Anderson. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 2 and 8.
University: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Hurry, Charley, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. "Father Steps Out," Lorna Gray. 3. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:54, 7:54. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 3:19, 9:19.
Codman Square: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:15. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eqleston: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 3:17, 9:36. "Hit the Road," Gladys George. 1:39, 7:58.
Park: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:18, 9:33. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 2:30, 8:15. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Donlevy. "Tom Sawyer," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. 1:40, 5:38, 9:17. "Blondie in Society," 3:58, 8.
Mystic: "Fuddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2, 8:25. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee. 2:05, 7, 9:58. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:13, 8:23.
Orpheum: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:49. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 3:10, 9:10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: Cooking School, 1:30. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 4:21, 8. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2:10, 9:36.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "For Beauty's Sake," Ted North and Marjorie Weaver. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hongkong."

MELROSE—Melrose: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 9:05. "Mail Train," Gordon Harker and Alistair Sim. 1:55, 7:55.

NATICK—Colonial: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:25, 9. "Dressed to Kill." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and Robert Sterling.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe, "Man of the Timberlands," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.
Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:04, 8:04. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 4:08, 10:08.
Revere: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:24, 9:24. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2:04, 8:04.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Our Town," William Holden and Martha Scott. "Let George Do It." Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.
Central: "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Rebecca." "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne, "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "The Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee and Bobs Watson. 2:09, 7:54. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Power Dive." 1:45, 7:45.
Waterlown Square: "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Ice-Capades," featuring famous skaters. 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Ice-Capades." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Housekeeper's Daughter," Adolphe Menjou and Joan Bennett. "I'll Sell My Life," Rose Hobart and Michael Whalen. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 2:10, 8:04. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 3:55, 6:30, 9:49.

AMUSEMENTS

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AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

The Home Forum

The Lost Tribes of America

We found Lejos in the spring of the year, when the buds on the poplar were purple and sticky and the new sap was turning the winter green of the bark to a pale gleaming color. We came up Rivière-des-Frères by canoe, at a point where it widens almost into a mill-pond, and beheld the dim gold meadows in which last year's grasses were still whispering low and the new ones had not yet shot up. The dark, rich pines, the red willows, the white aspens, and thick yellow willows rose behind them in solid walls.

The sight of those hills beyond, secret and contained, gave one a sense of well-being. They possessed the everpresent mystery of the northern land; yet the meadows, cupped in the hills, waited as if they had been prepared for us, tenderly guarded by the good and the wise.

* * *

The factor at the Hudson Bay Post had promised to send us some Indians to build a cabin, but all the available young men had gone on a hunting trip. A young northman, hearing that we needed assistance, came over. Cemion cut down logs from the forest, peeled away the bark, and left the wood a smooth ivory. On the third day, the cabin was completed; yet Cemion remained with us, our guide, cook, and interpreter.

* * *

There was a soft rose moon in the tender green sky. It was not more than four o'clock in the afternoon, but already the coolness of evening was approaching from the marshes. The sun would not set, however, until eleven. The night would be thin and luminous. I sat on the porch and listened to a nidden bird sing shyly in the forest.

Cemion came up from the lake shore. "Here are two partridges," he said, "and some wild rice I have gathered. It will make good stuffing."

We roasted the birds over an open fire, and the remainder of the rice was soaked in water and placed in a pan to bake on coals. When completely brown, it was sweet and delicious. After the evening meal, we took out a bowl of the rice and sat on the porch.

"Look at the willows," Cemion said. "In spring, they were all of a light color. Now, in deep summer, the bark of some has become a purple; others are of wine blue or pale yellow. It is at this time of the year that we are able to tell by the color of the bark which willows are ready to be stripped."

* * *

I had been listening to the peculiar rhythm of his voice. Now I asked: "Cemion, how is it that the dialect you speak is not like the patois of French Canada?"

The green eyes in the red-bronze face shone. "It is this way. In French Canada, the Metis spring from Indians and French. But in Rupertsland the first white men were Hudson Bay factors, not *coureur de bois*. They were men from the Orkneys. Our dialect is a combination of Orkney words spoken with an English accent, Scottish words, Cree, and Otchipewa. In the Rupertsland patois, the sound 'sh' is not pronounced. 'Shall' is 'sall' and 'sewer' means 'sure.'

"In the same way," he added, "the Indian languages are changing. The American tribes, which came across the border after the Custer War, have moved northward and are mingling and intermarrying with our tribes and the languages are melting together. The tribes from America have also brought their handicrafts and arts, such as weaving, spinning, and fine pottery work. They are also cultivators of the ground, while our tribes are fishermen and trappers."

* * *

I remember one evening of that late fall at Lejos. We had gone up river to watch the Indians hold their corn-dance. The harvest moon rose low and full on the sky. The corn was fair and tall; its silken tassels were the color of pure water. The Indian maidens went among the stalks with huge blankets and skins on which were painted brilliant designs of suns and moons in yellow, surrounded by black dots. They laughed and flung back black plaits of hair as they stripped the corn ears and dropped the full fruit upon the blankets. The old women took up the corn, stripped the kernels, and placed them in gourds made of woven grasses. Some of the corn they ground in millets — logs standing upright, with a bowl-like depth hollowed out by fire. In these, with a wooden mallet, they pounded the corn to a fine flour. This they mixed with water and baked into a flat cake, or rolled with blueberries and dried meat to form pemmican, which they pounded into a floury mass and packed away in bags of roehide.

Dogs sniffed about at the meat, which hung in long strips from racks. Young children beat the dogs off and snatched at the cakes themselves. Over many bonfires hung huge pots of stew. A brave rode by, a visitor from a neighboring camp. His wife walked beside him, and their belongings were strapped to the back of a smaller pony.

* * *

Wild partridges whistled far out in the fields. Mosquito hawks circled and called above the shadowy foothills. The blue air dimmed, and around the fires the braves gathered, singing in their natural, clear voices the chant to the Rain-Maker: "The earth has flourished, It is abundant with life. The corn is plentiful and the people of the morning sun are nourished, O Rain-Maker!" The low, deep rhythm of the drums throbbed in the darkness. The gleaming brown bodies quivered. The young braves danced and the old men dreamed.

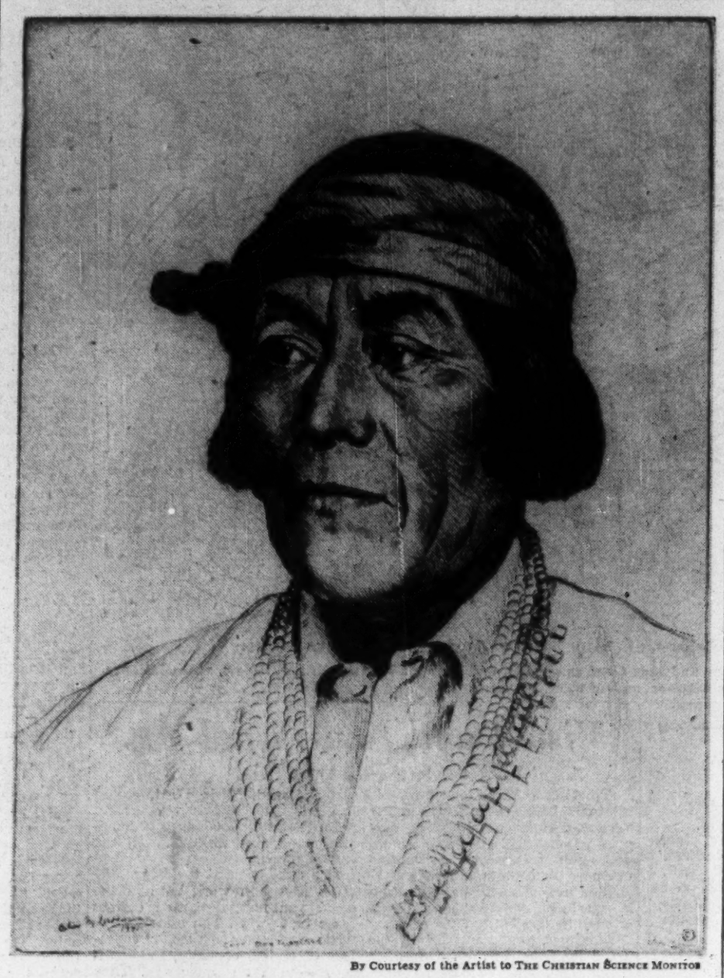
They sang the songs of the past, when the grasses were many, and the forests their own. They sang them with sorrow and longing. It was the lamentation of a race in exile, far from the pastures of their homeland, which they remembered only in the echoes of their song.

The north wind rustled among the empty leaves. A low humming came from the moon's way. I glanced up and saw dark wings against the cold world in the sky. They were there for a moment; then they vanished over the horizon.

Beside me, an old warrior sighed. "As the morning mists are scattered by the east wind, as the night is divided by the dayspring, so were we driven from the land of our fathers."

They are the lost tribes of America.

Elmar Machan



By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Chief Don C. Talayesva": *An Etching by Elias M. Grossman*

Chief Don C. Talayesva is a full-blooded Hopi Indian, the son of a sheep herder and farmer, who lives in Oraibi, Arizona. Don began his education when he was nine and spent six years in school on the reservation, then studied for three years more in Riverside, California. In 1909, he returned to Oraibi to carry on the family tradition of farming and sheep herding. In fact, he succeeded his uncle as chief of the Sun Clan of the Hopi and has taken his ceremonial part in the clan's rituals.

For some years, anthropologists have found his racial information of value, and recently he has undertaken to furnish as complete a record as is possible of his own life.

The result of this project will be published by the Yale University Press in a book entitled "Sun Chief: The Life History of a Hopi Indian."

There Are Palm Trees In Ireland

I have passed along many of the famous drives of the world, but I think never before over a roadway that in a single journey reminded me of so many other places in distant countries. And I have taken few rides of a single day that I would so gladly recommend to my friends. The long trail that reaches from Bantry Bay far off over the hills and down into Black valley, with its high peaks on both sides, emerald green meadows, the river, and finally the azure lakes, is one of the most attractive to be seen anywhere. At first it was like Bermuda, the inlets, channels of blue water, green foliage, white cottages dotted here and there, the island and the sea beyond. As we made the broad sweep around the bay, I remarked: "No, this is more like Nagasaki," and when we came on large clumps of bamboo and palms in the sheltered places, I pinched myself. This could not be Ireland, but was strikingly like Japan! As we climbed higher, I looked down upon lakes in the hills, surrounded by evergreens. It was like Upper Ontario. Some of the curves in the mountain regions prompt a recollection of the drive across Martinique from Fort de France to St. Pierre. Then, when we twisted down into the valley again, I said: "Not at all like the places I have mentioned, but like the celebrated Amalfi drive in southern Italy."

Frankly, I never had believed the camera when I had seen photographs showing palm trees in Ireland! They were trick photos—I had been certain of it. But here were the palms. Many of them, as lofty ornaments in cottage gardens. Still, a glance at the map showed that Ireland is far from being tropical or sub-tropical. The explanation, of course, is that the sun shines upon these sheltered coves and produces a climate comparable to that of the French Riviera or Madeira. The air is mild and merely cool, even in the middle of winter. After several hours of puffing up the hills and coasting into valleys, Dennis, quite without warning, steered the car into a fine private drive-way that led close to the water's edge and afforded a view as beautiful as any I had ever seen anywhere. We arrived in what seemed to be a beautiful sub-tropical garden. Huge mounds of laurel and rhododendrons displayed all the colors of the rainbow. There were many palms, monkey-puzzle trees (there is one of these in Bermuda which causes much interest among visitors) and there were many flowering shrubs which I could not identify. Rare ferns, azaleas, fuchsias of a size that I had never seen even in the tropics, big towering trees, covered with blossoms and in several places clipped into red, purple, and green hedges.

"My grandfather planted these," the proprietress of the hotel replied to my question. "They came from Chile and are said to be rare elsewhere." They had bright red bell-shaped blossoms that were attractively set off by banks of bamboo.—From "The Spell of Ireland," by Archie Bell. (New York: McBride.)

Servant of Literature

Literature depends on the use of some light, smooth, flexible substance which makes possible easy transcription, multiplication, and exchange of written thought. There is one substance, strong, light, and easy to handle, which deserves a place in our story: that is, wood. The old Saxons, from whom the back-bone, the structure, of our English language is descended, wrote on boards made of the beech tree, and that is why these printed sheets bound together are called a "book." If you were lying under a beech tree reading a book, perhaps it would not occur to you that there was much resemblance between the name of the living thing overhead, which gives shade, and the name of the living thing in your hand, which gives light. But a modern German would hear the similarity of the two words; he calls the beech tree *buche*, and the book, *buch*. It was a red-letter day, or perhaps a black-letter day, when our ancestors learned to saw wood. They used the boards to build houses and to write messages and records. Remember that when we say ancestors we mean intellectual ancestors, the people in northern Europe, who cut messages on trees, and the Egyptian school children whose "slate" was a slab of wood.

The early Romans wrote not only on boards but on the bark of trees. Their word for book, *liber*, originally meant inner bark. Some form of that word is the name for book in all the modern languages that are descended from Latin. The French say *livre*; the Italians and Spanish say *libro*. And the English word "library" is from the same stem or root.—From "The Story of the World's Literature," by John Macy. (New York: Liveright.)

Summer Night

Look well and long. You may not see again
This place you love as it appears tonight:
This garden—moonlit after summer rain,
These roses—have they ever gleamed so white?

Look well and long. You must not let your eyes
Too quickly turn away; take now your fill
Of loveliness; see how the raindrop lies
Like silver in the rose's petal still.

Gwen Castle

To Arrive With Dignity

If you are an Eskimo, possessed of the Eskimo's self-respect, you will be concerned to arrive with dignity. There is an etiquette of arrival that you will not fail to observe. Like all etiquette, these forms deceive nobody, but it is necessary to go through them. . . . You must make your entrance seated unconcernedly on the sled, driving your team as if you had never left the box from the time you started. Another thing. You must have stopped behind the ridge, and there, out of regard for form, have effected a transformation. Your sled must look shipshape when you pull in,—sled-cover smooth and tightly relashed; and you yourself, your rough and practical boots stowed away and handsome impractical ones pulled on in their place, must drive in, nonchalantly . . . looking neither to right nor to left. Even when you are in, you must display no pleasure at the sight of your friends, no impatience to shake their hands, exchange smiles with them, call out to them. Your sled is surrounded; friends are pushing it forward from behind while others are leading your dogs on ahead; but you must wear a sober and concentrated air. And once you have got down from the sled, you must rush immediately over to your dogs and chain them up, as if they were ferocious beasts, without appearing to notice anyone. Then, when all this has been done, you may turn round, lower your eyes like a modest conqueror, and condescend to smile and shake hands.—From "Kabloona," by Gontran De Poncins. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

The Law of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The law of God is supreme. It preserves, protects, sustains, and blesses. It maintains the perfection of God's creation, including man in His image and likeness, and is the ultimate and utter annihilation of every false belief opposed to its beneficent operation and eternal unfoldment. God's law stands as His eternal decree of perfection to man and the universe, wherein all creation is maintained in the unbroken order of divine completeness.

In that glorious compendium of spiritual lessons known as the Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus has given to mankind the perfect standard of right living. Our Master said (Matthew 5:17), "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." And today Christian Science explains and makes practical his words, for this Science is founded squarely on the teachings of the great Master.

In "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1) Mary Baker Eddy defines Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." The law revealed in Christian Science and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, when understood, immeasurably blesses mankind; so that whatever appears to material sense as tyrannical is recognized to be powerless, unreal, because it is no part of the divine will and wisdom of God, Love.

God, the beloved Father, does not penalize His children, for His children know nothing unlike, or contrary to, His holy nature, infinite good. It is mortals' departure from, or disobedience to, His law that brings its own afflictive sense of penalty, and mortals, misunderstanding the nature of God, ignorantly suffer from the belief that He punishes them for their dereliction. In his prayer to God, Habakkuk declared (Habakkuk 1:13), "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." Ignorance of God brings bondage, while spiritual understanding acknowledges Him as the source of freedom, peace, health, and holy exaltation.

In absolute Science, man is ever obedient to the law of God, and delights to do His will. Man is the eternal reflection or expression of God, and is ever conscious of this fact. He is law-abiding because God-governed. In the human experience, mesmeric suggestions of self-condemnation or self-justification, apparently induced by disobedience to the dictates of conscience, vanish when confronted with the truth of man's inalienable right and God-given ability to show forth the beauty, power, and intelligence which come from God.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 229): "By universal consent, mortal belief has constituted itself a law to bind mortals to sickness, sin, and death. This customary belief is misnamed material law, and the individual who upholds it is mistaken in theory and in practice." Mortals ignorantly accept this "customary belief," or false law, which rests upon the fundamental error that evil is real and has the power to nullify, and even reverse, good. Such thinking, generally entertained, may manifest itself in what is termed sickness, epidemic, depressed business conditions, or some other state of discord. However, those enlightened by the truth taught in Christian Science as to the powerlessness of evil and the omnipotence of good, will be alert to detect and destroy, through right knowing, the insidious implications of the carnal mind, and to guard their thinking from the inroads of this enemy belief.

When the present imperfect sense of law gives place to the divine, law will be discerned, in all its spiritual beauty, as the changeless and eternal will of God. The comforting consciousness of God's sustaining presence gives one courage and assurance, and obliterates the aggressive arguments which would proclaim the presence and activity of an opposing power. In divine Science is found the living law of Love, which rejoices the heart and makes bright the promise of everlasting joy and peace.

The Psalmist of long ago truly must have been conscious of these divine facts when he sang in grateful confidence (Psalms 119:97, 104): "O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day. . . . Through thy precepts I get understanding: therefore I hate every false way."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Das Gesetz Gottes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Das Gesetz Gottes ist allerhaben. Es erhält, schützt, stützt und segnet. Es bewahrt die Vollkommenheit der Schöpfung Gottes einschließlich des Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis und ist die schließliche und vollständige Vernichtung jedes falschen Glaubens, der seinem segensreichen Wirken und seiner ewigen Entfaltung entgegengesetzt ist. Gottes Gesetz gilt als Seine ewige Verordnung der Vollkommenheit für den Menschen und das Weltall, worin die ganze Schöpfung in der ungestörten Ordnung der göttlichen Vollständigkeit aufrechterhalten wird.

In jener herrlichen Zustammenfassung geistiger Lehren, der Bergpredigt, hat Christus Jesus der Menschheit die vollkommene Norm rechten Lebens gegeben. Unser Meister sagte (Matth. 5, 17): „Ihr sollt nicht wähnen, daß ich gekommen bin, das Gesetz oder die Propheten aufzulösen; ich bin nicht gekommen, aufzulösen, sondern zu erfüllen". Und die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt heute seine Worte und wendet sie praktisch an; denn diese Wissenschaft ist ganz auf die Lehren des großen Meisters gegründet.

In ihrem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" (S. 1) definiert Mary Baker Eddy die Christliche Wissenschaft als „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist". Das in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllte und von Christus Jesus bewiesene Gesetz segnet, wenn verstanden, die Menschheit unermeßlich, so daß alles, was dem materiellen Sinn tyrannisch erscheint, als machtlos, unwirklich erkannt wird, weil es kein Teil des göttlichen Willens und der Weisheit Gottes, der Liebe, ist.

Gott, der geliebte Vater, straft Seine Kinder nicht; denn Seine Kinder kennen nichts, was Seiner Heiligkeit, dem unendlich Guten, unähnlich oder entgegengesetzt ist. Es ist das Abweichen der Sterblichen von Seinem Gesetz, ihr Ungehorsam gegen Sein Gesetz, was den betrübenden Sinn der Strafe mit sich bringt, und die Sterblichen, die das Wesen Gottes mißverstehen, leiden unwissentlich unter der Annahme, daß Er sie für ihre Abtrünnigkeit strafe. Habakuk erklärte in seinem Gebet zu Gott (Hab. 1, 13): „Deine Augen sind rein, daß du Übles nicht sehen magst, und dem Jammer kannst du nicht zusehen". Unkenntnis Gottes führt zu Knechtschaft, während geistiges Verständnis Ihn als die Quelle der Freiheit, des Friedens, der Gesundheit und heiliger Erhebung anerkennt.

In der unumschränkten Wissenschaft ist der Mensch immer dem Gesetz Gottes gehorsam und freut sich, Seinen Willen zu tun. Der Mensch ist die ewige Widerspiegelung, der ewige Ausdruck Gottes und ist sich dieser Tatsache immer bewußt. Er befolgt das Gesetz, weil er von Gott regiert wird. In der menschlichen Erfahrung verschwinden anscheinend durch Ungehorsam gegen die Stimme des Gewissens hervorgerufene mesmerische Anwandlungen der Selbstverdammung oder der Selbstrechtfertigung vor der Wahrheit des unveräußerlichen Rechts und der gottgegebenen Fähigkeit des Menschen, die von Gott kommende Schönheit, Kraft und Intelligenz auszudrücken.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 229): „Mit allgemeiner Zustimmung hat sich die sterbliche Annahme selbst zum Gesetz gemacht, um die Sterblichen an Krankheit, Sünde und Tod zu fesseln. Diese allgemein übliche Annahme wird irrtümlich materielles Gesetz genannt, und jeder, der dieses Gesetz aufrechterhält, irrt sich in Theorie und Praxis". Unwissentlich glauben die Sterblichen an „diese allgemein übliche Annahme", dieses falsche Gesetz, das auf dem Grundirrtum beruht, daß das Böse wirklich sei und die Macht habe, das Gute aufzuheben und sogar umzukehren. Solches Denken, allgemein gehegt, kann sich in etwas bekunden, was Krankheit, Seuche, Geschäftsstockungen oder ein anderer unharmonischer Zustand genannt wird. Wer aber durch die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrte Wahrheit der Machtlosigkeit des Bösen und der Allmacht des Guten erleuchtet ist, wird durch rechtes Wissen sofort die tückischen Folgerungen des fleischlichen Sinnes entdecken und zerstören und sein Denken gegen die Anmaßungen dieser feindlichen Annahme schützen.

Wenn der gegenwärtige unvollkommene Sinn des Gesetzes dem göttlichen weicht, wird das Gesetz in seiner ganzen geistigen Schönheit als der unveränderliche und ewige Wille Gottes erkannt werden. Das ermutigende Bewußtsein der erhaltenden Gegenwart Gottes gibt einem Mut und Zuversicht und vernichtet die anmaßenden Einwendungen, die die Gegenwart und Tätigkeit einer entgegengesetzten Kraft verkünden möchten. In der göttlichen Wissenschaft finden wir das lebendige Gesetz der Liebe, das das Herz erquickt und die Verheißung ewiger Freude und ewigen Friedens klar macht.

Der Psalmist vor alters muß sich dieser göttlichen Tatsachen in der Tat bewußt gewesen sein, als er in dankbarem Vertrauen sang (Ps. 119, 97. 104): „Wie habe ich dein Gesetz so lieb! Täglich rede ich davon. . . . Dein Wort macht mich klug; darum hasse ich alle falschen Wege".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

By These Things

Corn shocks and windfalls and the shriveled grape,
Red barns and rusty sumac—by these things
We know again the color and the shape
Of autumn and the company it brings.
Kindled by some inevitable spark,
Maples are torches suddenly ablaze;
Earlier and more misty falls the dark
And the moon rises in a golden haze.

How slow and stately is the season's tread
Through rustling leaves, along the river-bend.
Not only have the fields been harvested,
But we have stored against October's end
Something no reaper ever gathered here—
Woodsmoke and stars, and stillness, frosty-clear.

Leslie Nelson Jennings

Water

That stretch of silken blue is water,
and the soft pile of white chiffon
tossed on the farther shore.
The sun shines bright on both,
and flecks with gold the little brook.
This is October.
Last June when silver spears of rain
shot down, when suddenly a crystal flood
poured from the sky,
the sun would peer from out a purple cloud—
and that was water, too—to scatter arpeggios
of color across the water-varnished earth.

I would remember the bright wings of water
before it weaves a gray cocoon of fog
around November days.

Anna Stanton Lay

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Uncle Sam Watches 'Fifth Column' ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Behind the new plan for a censorship of all outgoing communications, radio, cable, and mail, is an increasing concern by the Government over activities of Axis agents in the United States.

Notwithstanding the very considerable success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in rounding up Nazi spies and potential saboteurs in recent months, it is known that the Justice Department, as well as the Army and Navy, is genuinely apprehensive over the presence of foreign "fifth columnists" in the country.

There is no doubt that the accomplishments of the FBI in this field have been notable and the simultaneous scooping up of 33 German spies, of whom 17 instantly pleaded guilty and the remainder of whom are on trial, is reassuring evidence that the Government is aware of what it is up against.

It knows that the fight against Axis "fifth columnists" within America still remains to be won and it is accurate to say that the officials who are called upon to enforce the laws relating to national defense consider that enemy agents constitute a real threat to the Nation's security.

The purpose behind the prospective check upon outgoing communications is to delay and eliminate, if possible, transmission of defense information to the enemy.

As illustrated by coded communications which the Government already has intercepted—communications between German spies and the German Government—the following are types of information which foreign agents seek to send out and which the Navy particularly wishes to make censorable:

Details of bomb sights; American defense production figures; elaborate data on airplanes and engines; shipments of aircraft abroad; shipments of all war materials; merchant ship movements and location of United States battleships; effects of labor troubles on defense production; data about docks; and the Government's counter-espionage service has even detected the coded transmission of weather reports to Germany.

The operation of espionage in the United States is by no means a development of recent months nor did it begin merely with the opening of the war two years ago. It does not seem without significance that Germany has undertaken to maintain over a period of years a large ring of paid agents throughout the country.

The Justice Department is convinced, on the basis of impressive evidence, that Hitler's effort to win the war in the Western Hemisphere by boring from within is serious business, that it represents a long-range, carefully planned and vigorously executed scheme which is by no means even now securely checkmated.

While recommending that spy detecting be left in the hands of professionals, since the Government wishes to avoid any vigilante action against people who are guilty of no crimes, the Justice Department has listed some of the most important criminal statutes bearing upon defense and all citizens will want to be sure that they do not unwittingly aid enemies of the United States.

Apart from the broad statutes respecting espionage, sabotage, and the dissemination of subversive propaganda, some of the varied subjects covered by specific defense laws are the enticing of workmen from arsenals and armories, trespassing upon fortifications or harbor defenses, mutiny on shipboard, exportation of certain strategic materials except under license, forging certificates of citizenship, harboring or concealing certain aliens, falsely pretending to be a United States officer, bribing a United States officer, entrapping, catching, or detaining carrier pigeons bearing identification of the Army or Navy, injuring motive parts of a vessel and possessing papers indicating an intent to violate a treaty.

In connection with the fact that Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt have characterized the German torpedoing of American ships as piracy, it is interesting to note that piracy on the high seas is specifically prohibited by American statutory law and is punishable by capital punishment!

The Government finds, of course, that protection against subversive propaganda is even more difficult than protection against espionage and sabotage, for while the latter are in themselves crimes, the dissemination of foreign propaganda is not of itself a crime. Thus democracy presents itself with a unique problem because of its constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press. These freedoms become convenient vehicles for the enemies of democracy to try to break down national morale in democratic countries.

There is one measure of protection which the Government is seeking to enforce. That is the requirement that all propaganda agents of foreign governments must register as such. Only two weeks ago the Government indicted one Frank B. Burch for violating this law. Among other things he was circulating to some 25,000 prominent Americans pamphlets opposing the lend-lease bill. He was found to be employed by the German Government, paid by the German Government to serve the German Government.

It is not illegal to oppose any bill before Congress but it is illegal to do so as a foreign agent without disclosing the fact of such agency.

American democracy can withstand propaganda when it knows its source.

The Country Speaks: New York

Tammany's Fate at Stake ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

When New York City goes to the polls on Nov. 4 and the vote is counted in this most important election in the Nation this year, the American people will have learned whether the strong time-current of passing events has finally swept away the old political fixation, Tammany Hall.

That a phenomenal revolution—and all change is revolutionary—has befallen the Wigwam since the days of Tweed, Croker and Murphy is apparent not only to those who follow the history of municipal reform, but to all with eyes to see. Irretrievably gone is the day when Tammany Hall was the king-pin of this ranking political machine of the cities; forgotten is the Tiger's dream of crossing Brooklyn Bridge, for political Brooklyn, now most populous of the five Boroughs, has come to Manhattan and joined up with the Bronx in the north, second most sizeable, vesting organization hegemony of New York's 7,000,000 in these suzerainties of Frank V. Kelly and Edward J. Flynn.

The bleak question that faces the Democratic leadership today is whether it will become a minority factor in the Nation's greatest City, where it has been politically supreme for 100 years. This is what the defeat of William O'Dwyer, Democratic Mayoralty nominee, would mean.

When one looks with the eye of history into the sanctum of Tammany Chief Christopher D. Sullivan in the Seventeenth Street Wigwam, things invisible to many Braves are observable. It is not alone that there is no supreme "Boss" autocrat to enforce the creed of standing by the organization. Neither is it that the machine candidates are no longer "front men," stodgily orating campaign nothings. Tammany has outwardly conformed to ethical demands and forms of progress it once scoffed at.

Even Tammany is subconsciously aware that a new political thought has shaken this town since Fiorello H. La Guardia moved into City Hall with his ominous talk of an on-coming "sashay" in traditional party setups. There has been born a voter disillusionment in all pertaining to machine politics; a belief growing ever more widespread that party regularity is at base a costly public subsidy beneficial only to the "clubhouse boys."

Maybe the old-style ward leader said once too often, "Organization, boy, organization—and the cash! That's what the reformers don't get. Politics is a business." The whole theory of district leader, machine-controlled city government has been floodlighted by education and guidance of voter attention to show that dictation by party organization denies the basic principle of free political institutions.

All of it has made for ballot independence that is today a serious threat to the O'Dwyer candidacy as against the dynamic progressivism with which nonpolitical Fusion rule has put civic ideals into daily working practice here.

It is not against Mr. O'Dwyer per se that this year's anti-machine voter will cast his ballot. In him this citizen sees the best the Democratic organization can put at the head of its city-wide ticket. He came here an Irish immigrant, bitterly poor, and by the boot strings of his own courage and perseverance climbed to the Magistracy and election as Kings County Judge and District Attorney. A leading New York lawyer who has smashed the criminal gangs of Brooklyn, he has proved his ability in many ways, and nothing in his record indicates he would be the willing tool of machine politicians.

Indeed, thousands who will vote the Republican-Fusion ticket might prefer him as "less wrapt in the garment of his own originality," than Mr. La Guardia, whose "temperament" expresses itself in many paradoxes, irritates many persons not his enemies and often seems designed to fit the saying that New York voters reward him who insults them most. Were his opponent any other than the two-term Fusion Mayor with a formidably proven ability, a record of municipal achievements, independence and a broad-gauged social-economic outlook, Mr. O'Dwyer's candidacy would incontestably stand high.

The election, however, will not hinge on good or bad manners; on whether Mr. O'Dwyer would be as honest a Mayor as Mr. La Guardia, the result will show whether the Democratic organization that has engulfed Tammany Hall has the vitality to still "reckon itself real," or if the swift river has made way for that something new in American city life—stream-lined social-service administration authentically rooted in Democratic government.

To Change the Subject:

Color of Autumn ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

I've been too credulous. I've been believing what they told me in the West: that, in the autumn, the whole desert world turns to gold as can happen nowhere else. In the Art Museum of Santa Fé, I remember an oil painting which shows a world Midas-touched to beaten gold. Needing reassurance, I appealed to the museum attendant who protested that the artist had not dared to make it quite golden enough because of people like me, Easterners who were not accustomed to such splendor. So I looked again; and ever since I've been saying, in print and out, that next time I shall go to New Mexico in October. Because I like the color gold.

I am sure a golden world would give me intense pleasure. I don't precisely know what makes it so golden—the aspens, I think, and perhaps the foliage of the giant cottonwoods which shelter the plazas of so many Indian pueblos. Then there would be the sandy soil and the tawny open fields under the strong New Mexican sunshine, not to mention those rock cliffs which are sometimes bright yellow. At any rate, it is my intention to return next in the autumn. To me, a golden world sounds most attractive.

Something in the suggestion made me remember a day, long years ago, in Paris. My friends and I had made the acquaintance of a Scottish woman who had her studio up flights upon flights of unsteady wooden stairs, above a stone-paved courtyard in the ancient section called the Marais. We clambered up and found much to delight us: book illustrations, delicate and fine, book-plates even more exquisite in workmanship. Then, while we drank thick chocolate and munched *petits fours*, we learned that one thing on which our artist prided herself was her ability to prescribe for each visitor his or her best color. To one of us was given purple, and that was obviously correct. To the next fell the color blue, which was perfect. Then the Scottish woman came to me—and, for the first time, hesitated. She wouldn't exactly say she didn't know, but she admitted to a certain doubt. And then, finally, she brought it out with a shade more positiveness. She *thought* my color was gold. Yes, that was it. As near as she could get it. Gold. And I was so taken back that I didn't know whether to thank her or not. But sometimes—yes, often—since, I've thought about the color gold. If gold is really a color at all. The experts will have to judge. I wouldn't know. Except that I like gold.

So my eager anticipations have lately been turning toward that still unseen golden world of New Mexico in autumn. And in this same month of October, I motored up into the hills of New Hampshire. Late one afternoon, sitting on a stone wall which borders the grass-green village common and looking off toward the dull blue slopes of Monadnock under a slate-gray sky, I saw a miracle. From behind all that cloud and somberness, suddenly broke the sun; and cast a wide path of pure gold which reached as far as my seat and bathed even me in its glory. It was too beautiful to look at, really. Too overwhelming in depth and intensity and penetration. I just sat and marveled, I never stirred from my place until the sun-ray was withdrawn as deftly as though an engineer had shifted the beam of his searchlight to another part of the evening sky.

Never can I forget the next golden afternoon. I saw gold only. Felt gold only. Gold entered my being, warmed it, comforted it. All the way home, all that long solitary drive, I basked in gold. Gold was everywhere: in the stubble fields, in the great piles of pumpkins by the roadsides, splashed on the branches of the maples to which a few leaves still clung. The sun had turned everything it touched to molten gold. I drove through it, as dazzled as I once was by the shelves upon shelves of golden plate stored behind the altar of a cathedral in Granada, Spain.

No need to believe that only in New Mexico can one see autumn gold. Gold is far closer at hand. Only take a short drive into the country on any one of these afternoons. Having seen New England thus makes we wish the more to see New Mexico.

And I know one day I shall.

Conservation: A Story of American Foresight

First of national forests established in 1891 in the face of apathy and fierce opposition.

By Roscoe Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—It is a little difficult for the conservation-minded generation of today to appreciate the state of thought which prevailed in the West before 1891, when the first of the national forests was established. Two forests, the Yellowstone Park, and the White River, the latter in Colorado, are celebrating their 50th anniversaries.

C. E. Rusk, born in the West, tells in his reminiscences how men with whom he was traveling would set fire to clumps of magnificent isolated trees, just to watch them burn, turning on him savagely when he remonstrated.

And in a report on the timber depletion and destruction of the new White River national forest, made in 1898, George B. Sudworth said the timber cutting itself had caused negligible damage, but that fires accompanying it had done much. The story is told of one "Ghost town" where fine seven room houses were offered for sale at $35 each, with no takers.

Though the forests technically were in Government ownership, there had been very little supervision. The Government never objected to the removal of dead or burned timber, so each spring or fall there would be a fire, near where the tie and timber cutters intended to operate next.

But the Nation itself had become thoroughly alarmed by widespread devastation resulting from this attitude, and Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act on March 3, 1891.

The very first Reserve was the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve adjoining Yellowstone National Park, which President Benjamin Harrison set aside on March 30, 1891, or less than a month after the original Forest Reserve Bill passed. This includes part of the present Shoshone and Teton National Forests. Shoshone, including the bulk of the first Reserve, is the largest national forest in the Rocky Mountain region, containing 1,566,406 acres—an area larger than Delaware.

The act was greeted with horror by the inhabitants of Western Colorado adjoining the Reserve. When the Meeker, Colo., Herald learned the President had withdrawn 1,198,000 acres, it declared:

"The figures are appalling, and it is no wonder the people are so aroused. The Glenwood citizens and papers, formerly enthusiastic, are now appalled by the edict. Arrangements can be made whereby three counties can join hands in a solid phalanx against the dude design for an outdoor museum and menagerie, as the Rifle Review plainly puts it."

Until 1898, Congress provided no funds to protect and administer the reserves, and their abuse continued unchecked until that year.

Blame for most of the fires was laid by the early white settlers on the Ute Indians, who were said thus to try to get revenge for their treatment at the hands of the whites.

Mr. Sudworth says, however, that far more were caused by the irresponsible hunters and fishermen who swarmed the region. Others were set by the saw-mill operators who wanted "worthless" timber to operate upon without Ranger interference, and one very disastrous blaze was set by a man who wanted to burn out his neighbor on an adjoining ranch.

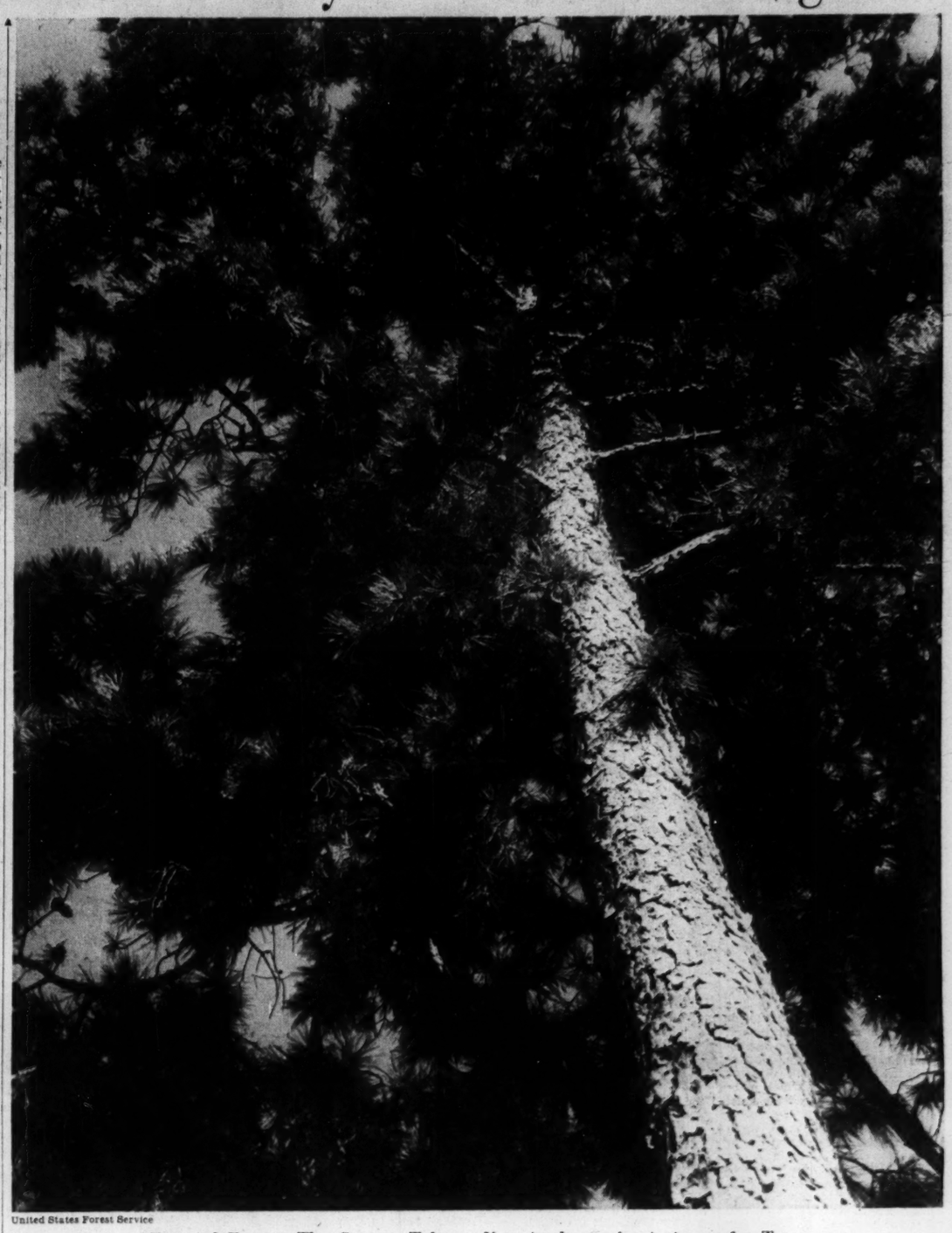
Parenthetically, this protest against conservation has continued to the present day in some quarters, and the Government has made various attempts to meet it. One-fourth of all forest receipts, from controlled timber harvesting, etc., are turned back to counties in which the reserves lie, and another 10 per cent is spent entirely for local improvements. And at various times lands have been withdrawn for homesteading, until now there are about 893,000 acres in the White River Forest. Hunting, camping and fishing are of course permitted, and it is estimated that in 1940 there were about 33,000,000 separate visits to the national forests.

Parenthetically, also, one wonders what we would have left if the individualism of some types of early settlers had been allowed to prevail. Burned-out, washed-out areas, desolate peaks, and millions of acres of the black ghosts of fire-destroyed timber; flash floods and eventual desert might have been our heritage.

On the contrary, taking this one 171,000 burned-over acres of Mr. Sudworth's report have been reduced to about 12,000 acres that are still barren. While he reported 491,200 acres in commercial timber, the timbered area totaled almost 750,000 acres in 1940, although the forest had been reduced one-fourth in size. The forest yields about 2,500,000 board-feet of lumber annually, cut from the mature trees under careful supervision. This could be increased to 20,000,000 feet without overtaking the natural growth of the timber.

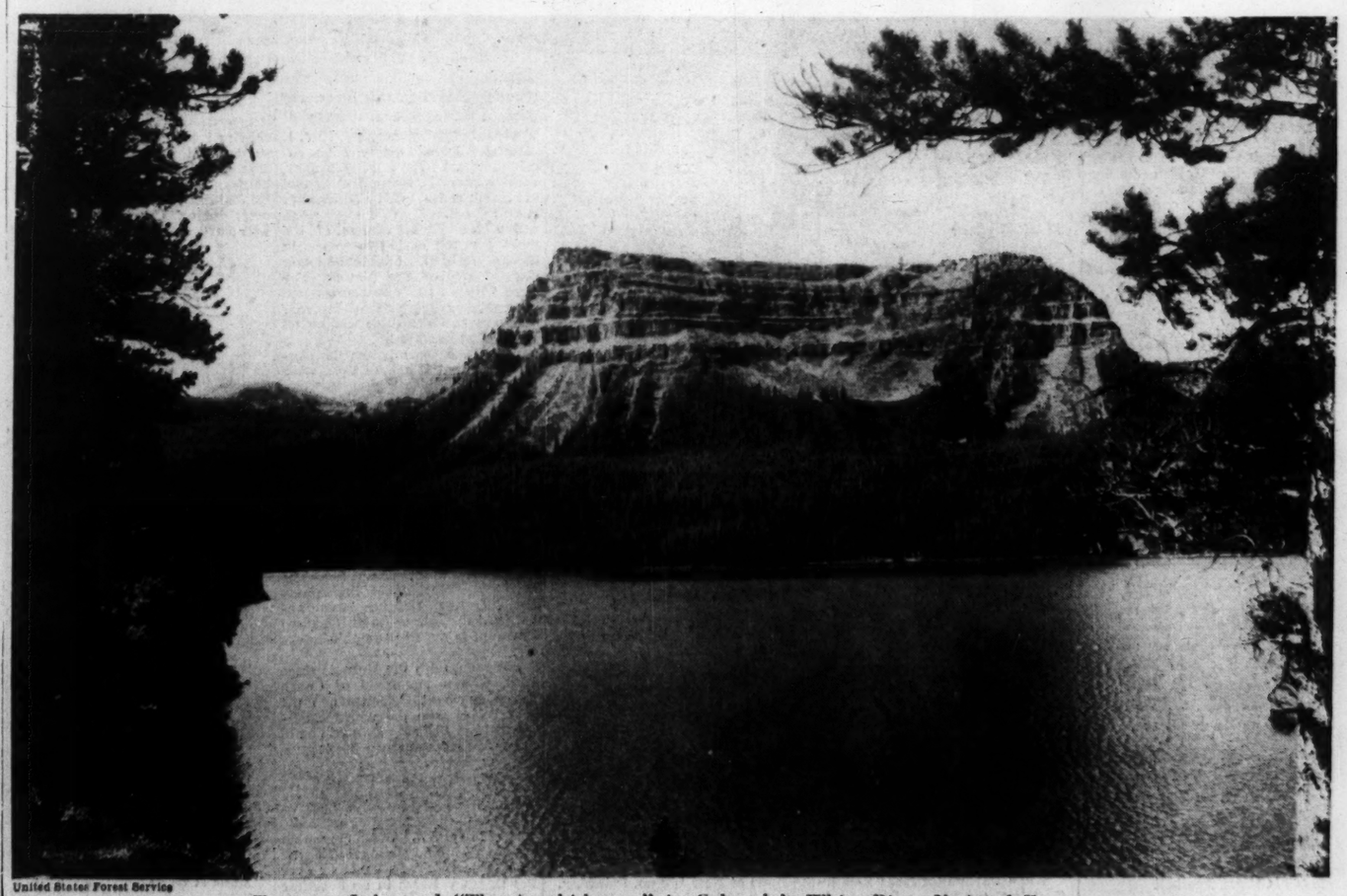
The White River Forest has had fires that burned over only 779 acres, from 1909 through 1940. This contrasts with Mr. Sudworth's report that 80,000 acres were burned over in 1898 alone.

The Yellowstone and White River Forests, lonely twins of 1891, were the forerunners of today's 161 national forests and purchase units inclosing more than 227,000,000 acres, of which more than 175,000,000 acres are owned by the United States. The fortuitous partnership of the Forest Service and the CCC has resulted, in the past decade, in a tremendous amount of accomplishment in planting trees and protecting them through installation of fire-fighting trails, construction of fire-towers and other measures.



United States Forest Service

National Forest: The Camera Takes a New Angle on the Artistry of a Tree



United States Forest Service

Trappers Lake and "The Amphitheater" in Colorado's White River National Forest

Tufts Due for Busy Afternoon Against Outstanding Williams Eleven on Saturday

Coach Manly Feels Ephmen Almost Major College Team

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Tufts having won three out of its first four games and with its one loss having been to a Brown team that ranks as a major eleven, you might think that Coach Lew Manly would look forward to the last half of his schedule with pleasure. But, it seems, he doesn't.

"That Brown game always looks like a mountain when we start the season," he said yesterday just before the Jumbo practice session at the Oval, "and I am always glad when it is over. But what happens now? We have Williams to face Saturday and that game looks about as tough as the Brown game.

"And what happens after that? We come up against Northeastern, which is always a problem for us; then we go to New Hampshire, and that is another puzzle, for we never seem to play those Wildcats without running into trouble. We haven't beaten them since 1934, and to do it that year we had to have an undefeated and untied eleven. Following New Hampshire comes Massachusetts State, and that's a game in which traditional rivalry plays an important part."

No Bed of Roses

Put that way, the Jumbo schedule from here in does seem like no bed of roses for Coach Manly. Leet he be misunderstood, however, it should be pointed out that Manly was not complaining. He was merely stating the facts as he saw them—or as any football coach in his shoes would state them, for that matter.

Lew has a right to be concerned about Williams this Saturday, for the Ephmen are generally regarded as one of the best small college elevens of the year. "In my eyes," said Lew, "they can be classed with the big colleges this year."

To date the Purple has dropped but one game and that was to Princeton in their second game at Palmer Stadium. Since then the boys from Williamstown have trounced Northeastern 38-0 and humbled Bowdoin 13-0. Before the Princeton game they ran over Middlebury 33-0.

In a way the records of the Jumbos and the Ephmen are quite similar, for both teams have beaten three small college opponents and lost to a larger college. Both have met and defeated Bowdoin and Middlebury by similar scores.

Williams Powerful

Williams will come to the Oval on Saturday with plenty of power, speed, and deception, a heavy yet mobile line, and a backfield which any coach would be glad to have. Against them will be arrayed a Tufts eleven which will be smaller both in size and in man power, but which will have to be beaten on the field, not before. Uppermost in the thoughts of the Jumbos is last year's game in which Williams only won 22-20 with a field goal in the final minute of play.

For Williams there are three talented backfield men upon whom the Jumbos must keep a sharp watch, for their play in games to date has been nothing short of sensational. First are two sophomores, Gunnar Hayes of Whitman and Bud Tewksbury of Newton, and then there is Bill Schmidt, a Kent School graduate who is now a junior but who is playing his first year of college football. Coach Charlie Caldwell noticed his natural athletic ability when Schmidt was playing baseball last spring and saw how quick he was to benefit from coaching.

Inherent Ability

Caldwell induced Bill to report for football this fall and has not been sorry. Schmidt promises to be one of Williams' best halfbacks, for in addition to being able to follow instructions he has more than enough inherent ability himself to take care of whatever situation develops.

Hayes is an excellent open-field runner, being especially effective in running back punts. Tewksbury, who weighs just a shade under 200 pounds, is more of a power runner. Tewksbury does the kicking for Williams, and although it sounds unbelievable, he consistently kicks the ball around 70 yards.

All on Hand

For the game Coach Manly expects to have all his players on hand, but he is not sure just how long some will stand up. Although none was seriously injured in the Brown game, more than a few were bumped and are still playing football gingerly. Co-Captain Art Harrison, who hurt his shoulder, is a doubtful starter, although he will probably see action sometime during the day.

If Art does not start, either Bruce Watkins or Phil Finn will move into the backfield to join Co-Captain Bob Rutter, Bob Bissett, and Grant Curtis. In the line will be Howie Redgate at left end, Buzz Rowell at left tackle, George Sweeney at left guard, Elwood Richardson at center, Tony Zullo at right guard, either Reidar Andersen or Peter Juliano at right tackle, and either Warren Price or George Mernick at right end.

Sails to Dot Charles Basin On Week End

The first annual Erwin H. Schell Trophy open intercollegiate dinghy regatta, sponsored by the Nautical Association of the Massachusetts Institute, is scheduled to get under way at 9 a. m. Sunday on the Charles River Basin.

The collegiate sailors will use the M. I. T. 12-foot Class B dinghies over regular Tech courses, generally short triangles. Two crews of two persons each to an eligible college will be allowed to enter.

N. A. Y. R. A. Rules

The racing rules of the North American Yacht Racing Association will govern the competition except where modified to meet local conditions.

During the morning, all entrants will engage in a preliminary elimination round to determine the colleges entering the finals. The preliminary heats will be determined by a seeded draw. The number of colleges in a preliminary heat and the number of qualifiers for the finals is discretionary and depends largely on entries and weather conditions.

Honor Professor

The Schell trophy, presented to Massachusetts Tech to honor Professor Schell, one of the founders of the Tech sailing program, will be awarded the winning college to hold for one year and individual prizes will be given to the winning skippers and crews of that college. Facilities of the M. I. T. Nautical Association will be made available for practice on Saturday.

Makes Jumbo History

By a Staff Photographer

Tufts Co-Captain

Bob Rutter, senior from Medford, had a hand in creating a bit of history at Tufts College when he became co-captain of football with Art Harrison of Norwood, for they are the first twin leaders of football the Jumbos have ever had. Rutter will start against Williams Saturday, but an injury may keep Harrison from facing the kick-off.

Lafayette to Entertain Brown in Homecoming Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 23—Lafayette and Brown resume gridiron relations next Saturday after a lapse of three years when the Bruins travel to Easton to meet the Leopards in the annual Homecoming and Governor's Day.

Governor and Mrs. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania will be the guests of the college during the day and will attend the game, which will be featured between the halves by the raising of a number of class banners in the Fisher Stadium.

The game will be the sixth of a series started in 1901, and will mark the first visit of a Brown football team to Easton since 1902. Lafayette holds the edge in the five games played thus far, having won three and lost two. Next year Lafayette will return the visit to Providence, R. I., meeting Brown there on Oct. 17.

Important Game

With many Lafayette alumni returning to the college and Brown alumni in this section also rallying to the support of their team, a near-capacity crowd is expected to witness the battle, which is one of the most important of the year for the Maroon.

Undefeated last season, Lafayette is still seeking its first major victory this year, and Head Coach Hook Mylin is expected to throw everything at his command into the fray.

Several changes in the make-up of the Lafayette varsity are expected during the coming week as Mylin strives to bolster the line, which has not been up to par.

Need Good Center

Mylin's latest experiment was the shifting of Walter Sergy, Braddock sophomore, from end to center, a position that has been giving the coaches trouble since the season started. Although Sergy is one of the best ends on the squad and has played in every game, the need for centers is so great that Mylin has been forced to make the change. Other charges on the line are also possible for the encounter with Brown.

The backfield, which was expected to be the strongest department of the Maroon eleven, is also giving Mylin unexpected problems, as he has yet to find the proper combination. The coaches believe, however, that the Leopards are about due to find themselves, and hope that it will be in time for Brown.

Good Passing Attack Would Help Harvard Against Navy

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At a recent luncheon of the Boston football writers, Coach Dick Harlow confided to a few nearby listeners that he would like to do some predicting on coming football games. He stated that he based much of his decision on the psychology angle and often named a team winner when the opponent came to town greatly favored. Could Dick Harlow have meant anything pertaining to the coming Harvard-Navy game here this week end?

Of course we know he did not in any way refer to this game. Navy is admittedly too securely loaded in depth for Harvard and there would have to be some general blundering on the part of the middies and some heretofore unseen and unsuspected wild running and passing by the Harvard backs to early scores to give the Harvards a hope, psychology or no psychology.

Advantage Gone

On paper the only possible advantage Harvard might have had entering this contest was its first-line unit. With Loren MacKinney a doubtful starter, the unit is broken except from tackle to tackle and so long as these linemen play at top speed the battle between the forward walls is titanic in prospect.

While the Navy is known to have great tackles, Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner will hold their own with any of the two starters, but when substitution is necessary the Middies walk off with the honors having four good men in Gene Flathmann (250) and Bill Chewning (220) of the first team and Joe Donahoe (220) and Dick Opp (200) of the second team. It means Miller and Gardiner will have to stand off all four.

Right Side Pounded

In the two games Harvard has played at home the attack has pounded the visitors' right side of the line for most gains. Christensen of Cornell and Pearson of Dartmouth, right tackles, were subjected to a variety of initiation and humiliation. Against Navy's first team that looks like the spot to pound again. Not because there is anything wrong with Lars Wanggaard, 173-pound right end, Chewning, or Jack Hill, 175-pound right guard, but the other side has the three heavy veterans, Capt. Bob Froude at end, Flathmann at tackle and 200-pound Vito Vitucci at guard.

Attempting to go through that line very much, however, is asking a lot because the line has not been scored against this year and neither has the second line. To impress these visiting sailors Harvard should have a potent passing attack and a break-away back. So far this season the passing has not clicked and the break-away back seems to rest in the hope of the Lowell sophomore tail back, Walter Wilson. If he catches fire the Harvard stock will rise.

New England football fans are anxious to see Bill Busik, reputed to be the greatest Navy back in years. He can run, pass and kick, and varies his passing with tosses on the end of what start out like a sweep. Very helpful to Mr. Busik is Albie Boothe, 190-pound right halfback, who can scamper like a lightweight back and pass with his left hand.

The starting Navy backfield is likely to see Jack Harrell (202) at blocking back, Busik (185) and Boothe at the halfback positions, and Alan Cameron at fullback with 185 pounds. The second backfield, which also can have a right and left handed kicker and passer in Jack Davis or Howie Clark and Bob Woods, is somewhat lighter in weight, since Clark scales only 150 pounds. Woods will go 184, Sherwood Werner, the fullback, 190, and Bill Chip, probable blocking back, will scale 180, and Davis 180.

At present Coach Dick Harlow has Al McCoy concentrating on finding some replacement punters for MacKinney. He can call upon and probably will use Capt. Franny Lee, with Wilson, Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., and Shattuck, a spare tackle, next in line. This punting proposition is important to the chances of Harvard, because Navy is well equipped with long-distance booters, and when that is done properly it is equally as good a defensive weapon as an offensive measure.

Jensen Praised By Husky Coach For Bates Game

Ed Jensen, Northeastern's 200-pound tackle from Dorchester, came in for particular praise this morning as Coach Jim Dunn explained his team's sensational victory over Bates last week. The Huskies survived a bad beating at Williams and came right back to dominate the contest at Lewiston last Saturday.

"The return of Len Erickson and Ed Jensen made a great difference in our defense," pointed out Dunn. "Both men have played for two years and know what to do in tight places. Erickson has played a flashier game so he has received a little more attention, but Jensen deserves plenty of credit, too."

Jensen, next to his sophomore tackle mate, Tad Krajewski, is the most deceptive appearing football player on the squad. He is a rosy-cheeked, smiling individual who looks more like the captain of the chess team than a rip-roaring tackle.

Ed captained Mechanic Arts, was known there for his lack of ambition in practice and his stunning performance in games. He lost much of that mid-week lethargy last year, but this fall it's all gone. He is battling every minute he's on the field, and he plays best under terrific fire.

"Just give me six more like him and we'd be undefeated," says Dunn.

Close Struggle Anticipated In Eagle-Hoya Tilt

Anticipating another close battle similar to last year's colorful classic, Boston College's Eagles will attempt to make it two straight when they clash with the famed Hoyas of Georgetown before an expected throng of 25,000 Fenway Park fans on Saturday.

The Eagles' 26-13 win over Manhattan last week, coupled with Georgetown's 25-0 triumph over George Washington and its earlier defeat of Mississippi (16-6), forecasts a game which may approach the 1940 contest. Unlike last year when both teams opposed each other with spotless records, both clubs have tasted defeat, but eagerness to maintain a winning stride gives assurance of a wide-open spectacle. The kick-off is scheduled for 2 o'clock.

With Steve Levanitis, reserve left tackle, benched with a knee injury, Coach Denny Myers of B. C. has been forced to shift Joe Repko, erstwhile left guard, over to the reserve spot behind Gil Bouley, sensational sophomore tackle. Rocco Canale, 236-pound junior, sidelined last week, will start at right guard. Likewise, presence of Don Currivan, Eagle right end, bolsters the wing corps, although Ed Zabilski, occupant of the end post during Currivan's absence, will start.

Weighty Problem for Middies

By a Staff Photographer

Vern Miller, Harvard Tackle

Miller is the heaviest Crimson lineman and will be the starting left tackle against the Naval Academy in the Stadium Saturday.

Feats by Healy on Links Still Recalled With Ease

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Back from a trip to Pinehurst, N. C., to visit his son, Jim, who is a lieutenant in the Army Corps located at Fort Bragg, Frank C. Donovan of the Wollaston Golf Club brings a story of playing golf with national ex-champion George T. Dunlap Jr., along with another player who outhit them both at least 40 yards when he connected. "You may remember this third person," says Donovan, "a young chap named Jack Healy, who used to play up in Lowell."

Remember him? I'll say I do. As a schoolboy, and later a student in Harvard, he was the longest hitter I've ever seen, and that doesn't exclude anybody; longer even than Phil Finlay, who had the signal honor of being Harvard's golf captain in both his junior and senior years and who, in my opinion, was fully as long as Jimmy Thomson of the professional ranks.

Healy was wild as a hawk, and from what Donovan says, he still is inclined to stray on his tee shots; but some of the deeds he performed in his school and college days around these parts still stand out in the thoughts of those who followed him in play. He once went out of bounds beyond the 13th green at Winchester with a drive and five-iron, the hole being 530 yards with an uphill finish; he once drove over the heads of some players who were putting on the green of a 320-yard hole at the Andover Country Club; it was nothing unusual for him to drive over the green of a 300-yard hole at the Longmeadow course near Lowell.

At T. C. C.

Those who followed the play in the women's national at The Country Club will recall how few of the girls, playing from the forward end of the men's tee at the 480-yard 13th, were able to carry the steep embankment leading up to the flat which gave them a clear view of that green. One day, in a tournament at that club, I saw Healy pull his tee shot into the rough to the left and with a six-iron, out of the thick grass, land his second shot on the green, beyond the pin. On another occasion, same course, he carried into an old cross bunker at the top of the hill on the ninth, from the men's tee.

When Healy left Boston, after his graduation from Harvard, he went to Detroit, and though he did not set the world afire by breaking course records or winning tournaments in that district, he evidently did attract attention with his long hitting, judging from a discussion between two Detroit men down South a few winters ago. They were talking about long hitting, and one said he knew who was the longest hitter in golf. The other averred that he could name a longer one.

Same Fellow

Their argument went on for some time, until the first fellow interjected, "I know who you mean—Clarence Gamber." At that time Clarence Gamber had a national reputation as a smiter. "Nothing of the sort," retorted the other, "I don't mean Gamber at all. My man is an amateur."

When they got down to personalities, they both were thinking of the same player—Jack Healy.

From Detroit Healy moved to Texas and later to Raleigh, N. C., his present business berth. The day he drove down from Raleigh to Pinehurst, 75 miles, to play with Dunlap and Donovan, they went 36 holes on the attractive Pine Needles course, and Healy was all for 18 more, despite that he faced another 75 miles on the road home. "A golf enthusiast, if there ever was one," remarks Donovan.

Pretty Shot

As for Dunlap, former national amateur titleholder as well as twice winner of the national intercollegiate, Donovan says George told him he had played almost no golf for weeks, and his game showed it, in that he was 45 for the first nine, then began to get the touch and did the last nine in 36. He also pulled off the prettiest shot of the day, a drive that cut the corner of an elbow on the home hole, as straight as an arrow and with distance all out of proportion to Dunlap's size and power.

Having mentioned Phil Finlay and his long hitting, far beyond Healy for accuracy, I want to mention something Gene Andersen of Oyster Harbors said, recently, when I asked him:

"Gene, what would you suggest that might be beneficial to golfers in general to work on this winter for the improvement of their game next year?"

Exercise Hands

Without hesitation, Andersen responded, "exercise their hands. Power in the golf stroke," said he, "lies in the hands. Tell the golfers to take some such exercise as spending a certain amount of time each day squeezing a rubber ball, as hard as they can."

Now, in the light of that advice, let's go back to Finlay. I asked him more than 10 years ago, how he had developed such powerful fingers. "I'll tell you," said he. "As a student in Exeter I formed the habit of constantly exercising my fingers, on the way to classes, everywhere I went. I stretch them back as far as I possibly can, then close them as tightly as possible."

That, surely, is a simple form of exercise for anybody.

Basketball List Gives Eighteen Double-Headers

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Eighteen double-headers, bringing into action 24 teams from every section of the country and eight Metropolitan fives, make up the schedule for the eighth season of college basketball in Madison Square Garden.

The Garden court season also will include the Golden Jubilee tournament matching four A. A. U. teams, Nov. 19 and 24, and the fifth national invitation intercollegiate tourney at the end of the regular college season.

Six of the 24 invading teams will be making their first appearance in the Garden, where more than 300,000 fans saw 17 double-headers last year. They include, West Texas State; Creighton, Missouri Valley champs last season; Wyoming, winner of the Big Seven title; Oregon State, highly regarded on the West Coast; La Salle of Philadelphia and Colgate.

The college season will open Dec. 13 with City College's veteran quintet seeking to avenge defeats of the last two years by the Oklahoma Aggies and Long Island meeting Oregon.

The schedule:

Dec. 13—Long Island vs. Oregon; City College vs. Okla. Aggies; 20—New York Univ. vs. Syracuse; St. John's vs. Oklahoma; 27—Long Island vs. Southern California; Fordham vs. Rice; 29—City College vs. Wyoming; Manhattan vs. Oregon State; 30—New York Univ. vs. Washington; St. John's vs. Colorado.

Jan. 3—Long Island vs. Creighton; Fordham vs. Rhode Island State; 7—New York Univ. vs. Manhattan; City College vs. St. John's; 10—Long Island vs. Georgetown; City College vs. St. Joseph's; 14—Fordham vs. St. John's; New York Univ. vs. Colgate; 25—Long Island vs. West Texas State; St. Francis vs. La Salle.

Feb. 4—Manhattan vs. St. John's; New York Univ. vs. St. Francis; 9—Long Island vs. Duquesne; St. John's vs. George Washington; 14—Manhattan vs. St. Francis; New York Univ. vs. Notre Dame; 16—Long Island vs. Seton Hall; Brooklyn vs. Westminster; 18—Fordham vs. City College; St. John's vs. Temple; 25—New York Univ. vs. St. John's; City College vs. Manhattan.

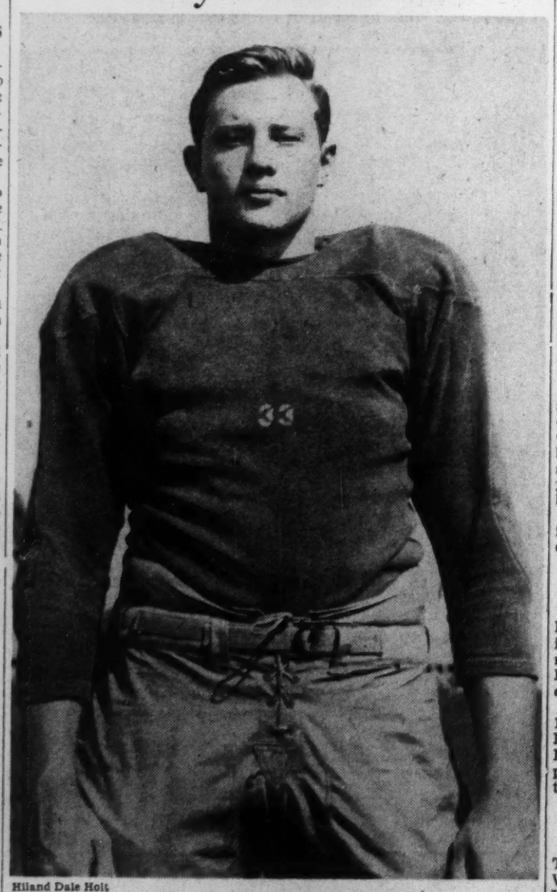
March 4—Long Island vs. Toledo; New York Univ. vs. Fordham; 9—New York Univ. vs. City College; St. John's vs. St. Francis.

College Football

Results Oct. 22

R. I. State 0, Providence 0.

Ready for Dartmouth



Hiland Dale Holt

Fido Kemp, Yale Lineman

When Dartmouth faces Yale in the Bowl at New Haven, Saturday, the Big Green backs will find this rugged individual meeting them at the line of scrimmage.

School Harriers To Run Again At Nickerson Field

For the third successive year Boston University will sponsor the Massachusetts interscholastic cross country championships over the William E. Nickerson course at Weston, Saturday morning, Nov. 1.

Entries have already been received from Beverly, Gardner, Quincy, Mary E. Wells High School of Southbridge, and Winchester High School.

Brockton High, winner of the meet for the last two years in handy fashion, has completely stepped out of the picture. The Shoe City will not be represented by a cross country team this year and will conduct the sport on an intramural basis only.

With Brockton missing, the consensus is that it should be a wide open race with Arlington, Melrose, Quincy, Beverly, and Gardner all having a good chance. Entries from some of these schools have not as yet been received but are expected before the week is over.

It is expected that somewhere in the vicinity of 20 teams will compete in the third annual meet.

Rockets Get Bowman

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Hornets of the American Hockey League have announced the sale of Ralph (Scotty) Bowman to the Philadelphia Rockets.

Bowman, with the Hornets since 1939, was a teammate of Coach Larry Aurie at Detroit when the Red Wings won the world championship in 1936. He is rated one of the best defensemen in the league.

Bruins Beat Bears

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 23 (AP) — Two goals from the stick of Eddie Wiseman gave the world champion Boston Bruins National League Hockey team a 2-to-1 victory over the Hershey Bears in an overtime exhibition game last night before 2,500 fans.

Called to Army

SEATTLE, Oct. 23 (AP)—Freddy Hutchinson, the Seattle boy who won the International League's 1941 most valuable player award as a Buffalo pitcher, disclosed yesterday, he had received a call to report for Army duty Nov. 3.

Hutchinson was sold to Detroit in 1938 for an estimated $85,000 in cash and players after his brilliant first season with Seattle. He failed to stick with the Tigers but was recalled for the 1942 season.

Grid Schedule For N. E. Teams

Following is a list of games involving New England teams this week end:

Friday

***Boston University at Western Maryland.**

Saturday

American International at Panzer.
Wesleyan at Amherst.
Maine at Bates.
Georgetown at Boston College.
Colby at Bowdoin.
Brown at Lafayette.
Connecticut at Springfield.
Dartmouth at Yale.
Navy at Harvard.
N. Y. U. at Holy Cross.
Massachusetts State at Worcester.
Norwich at Middlebury.
Vermont at New Hampshire.
Upsala at Northeastern.
Coast Guard at Trinity.
Williams at Tufts.
Hartwick at Lowell Textile.
Arnold at Bergen.

***Night game.**

Heavyweight Tackle

Gene Flathmann, Navy Left Tackle

Flathmann, carrying 250 pounds, offsets somewhat the Harvard right tackle, Vern Miller, who scales at least 250. Flathmann is a former Clemson grid star.

Game Between Michigan and Minnesota May Decide Western Conference Champion

Wolverines and Gophers To Meet in Crucial Test

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Michigan meets the Golden Gophers of Minnesota this Saturday and with the winner will probably go the championship of the Western Conference. True, it is rather early in the season to be declaring a title in a league that is considered the toughest in the country, but there will be little left after then, for either one, that could stop them. Last Saturday the Wolverines went up to Evanston to play Northwestern and they were definitely the under-dog with all the experts choosing the Wildcats because of the very fine array of men in the backfield. They came away from Evanston a winner to make them one of three teams in the conference undefeated. The arguments of those who chose the Wildcats were quite plausible and the statistics given out after the game support the strength attributed to the Northwestern boys, but the only thing that matters is the score and that was against them. Michigan had won 14 to 7 and there wasn't an alibi to be found anywhere by Northwestern.

Michigan Strategy

It was Michigan passes that wrote the defeat of the Wildcats and yet the two best passers on the field belonged to Northwestern. Tom Kuzma tossed both of the passes that were good for the score and Paul White, who is the best passer on the Wolverine squad, didn't throw any. This is some evidence of the strategy employed by the Wolves who all during the game played opportunely, sizing up every situation to make the most of it with the least effort. To summarize the opinion quite generally expressed after the game, the boys from Ann Arbor outsmarted the boys from Northwestern.

The pressure was terrific every minute of the game. Hard playing was in evidence up to the next to last play of the game when the Wolves took the ball over from Northwestern on a fourth-down attempt at a forward pass. Bill deCorrevont faded back to throw the pass that might snatch victory away from Michigan only to be closely pursued and smothered to earth before he could get rid of the ball. It went to Michigan who with but six seconds to go, gave the ball to Capt. Bob Westfall to clutch and to hold until the precious time had passed.

Superior Punting

As in each game this year, Michigan was superior in punting due to brilliant work by Sophomore Kuzma. He again demonstrated the fact that he can be classed right along with Harry Kipke as one of the greatest kickers to ever represent the Maize and Blue. Accurate kicking that constantly put the ball out of bounds behind the Northwestern 10-yard line and kept it away from those fleet backs was the finest defense the Wolverines offered. Northwestern scored plenty of ground through and around that line of Michigan's, but the pressure was so great that they fumbled or were penalized just when it looked as though victory was in their grasp.

And so this Saturday Wolverine meets Gopher and again Michigan is the under dog with the prospect of being defeated by what is said to be the finest team that has come out of Minnesota in the last decade. This is no new experience for Michigan to face a Minnesota team that is rated superior and still come out with a victory. That is not to be expected this week for there is a limit beyond which even smart playing cannot go, when pitted against brilliance such as is apparently true of nearly every player to represent Minnesota. Many able judges have already said it is the greatest team they have ever seen. If it clicks, Michigan will be decisively defeated and you will probably be able to say the Gophers are the greatest team in America.

* * *

Ohio State will take on Northwestern this Saturday and when that game is over the first four teams in the Big Nine will have pretty well demonstrated just where they fit in the scheme of things. After the scare Purdue gave the Buckeyes in that 16 to 14 game, we are wondering if they will be fully recovered to take on a powerful team like Northwestern. Ohio has already had a fine season for a team that has started under a new regime and a loss to a team like the Wildcats would still not spoil their year. The boys from Evanston should bounce back and roar on to their full power when they play Minnesota Nov. 1.

* * *

Iowa will be in the unfortunate position next Saturday of having to play a Purdue team that has finally found itself after an early season failure. Before the season it was freely predicted that the Boilermakers, made up of veteran players, would be one of the leaders in the conference race. It was left at the post and only got going after a large infiltration of sophomores. They should be ready to go when they meet the Hawkeyes, who took it on the chin from a powerful Wisconsin team led by sophomore fullback Pat Harder.

* * *

At Madison the Badgers will be battling an Indiana team that won a surprise victory last week when they defeated a strong Nebraska eleven. The Cornhuskers had not been defeated on their home field since 1938 and this was the first time Indiana had ever won from Nebraska since the series started. Bill Hillenbrand, Indiana's sophomore of the year, was the leading light in the Hoosiers' new found offensive power. With their first victory of the season under their belt, Wisconsin is not going to be deterred by even a Hillenbrand next Saturday and they should have another win when they march off the field at Camp Randall.

* * *

Last Saturday Zuppke and his Illini had a pleasant time running up a 40 to 0 score against Drake and this week end it may be "Zup's" turn to be on the losing end of a rather large score. Illinois goes to Notre Dame, which is playing the same brand of 1-A football that has brought it fame over the years.

It was "mighty mites" day for at least two teams in the Western Conference. At Minnesota and again at Indiana they found two brilliant runners who sparkled every minute they were in the game and were the main reason their team was victorious. At Minneapolis it was Bob Higgins who weighs somewhere around 150 pounds and at Lincoln, Nebraska, it was Charlie Jacoby, a Chicago boy who went to Indiana to run on the track team. "Not bigger'n a pint of cream" is the way Bo McMillin, coach of Indiana, puts it. Both boys are sophs. **Ed Felt**

Open Golf Title May Mean $60,000 Income for Wood

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—(The Special News Service)—Hey there, how much money do you think Craig Wood will make out of his national open golf title for the fiscal year?

Twenty thousand dollars, you say. Come, come. Multiply a little and you might hit it.

That's right, $60,000. Sixty thousand big, round dollars is more like it, and that may be conservative. Hard to believe, isn't it? But here are some facts and figures kneaded together by Fred Corcoran, the P. G. A. Tournament Manager who knows about such things.

"Start with the open," Corcoran explains. "He got a $2,500 company bonus for winning that. He has competed in eight tournaments, with a $500 appearance check for each. His prize money for the tournaments, counting the $1,000 for the open, totals about $5,000.

"He has engaged in 30 exhibitions, at an average of $250 each. We can figure he has received $2,500 for endorsements, and around $2,000 for a movie. He won $2,500 in a challenge match with Vic Ghezzi, P. G. A. champion.

"Let's see, that's $26,000 already earned, and he's only had the title about five months, with the winter program ahead of him. He has 30 more exhibitions lined up between now and late in November, at $250 more each. On top of that you can add an estimated $10,000 more for his affiliation with the Winged Foot Club and a sporting goods company, and maybe another $10,000 for his connection down south next winter. He may winter in Miami.

Winter Ahead

"All in all, I'd say $60,000 was a cheap estimate for the 12-month period after winning the open. And they thought he was optimistic when he said he expected to make $25,000 out of it. He'll cash in better than anyone else since Johnny Farrell back in the Golden Twenties, not counting Bob Jones and his movies, of course."

Several factors dovetailed to make the title a gold mine for the handsome blond from Maramoneck.

"In the first place," Corcoran says, "he's a great champion. He's the people's choice. Here was a fellow supposed to be past his peak who came through. Why is Freddy Fitzsimmons so popular? Because he's an old-timer who is in there pitching.

"People like to say: 'I remember seeing Craig Wood play back in 1925.' If Hagen could come back it would be wonderful. The fans love the sight of an old-timer making good.

"Then too, Craig is smooth, and sincere, and keeps his word. If he said he'd meet you at 6 o'clock in the morning he'd be there at six. He's never been late for an exhibition. I've known him to sit up for hours in the wee hours of a foggy morning in an airport on the chance that a plane would leave so he could fulfill an engagement. And a charity engagement at that. He's probably been playing more charity matches than any other pro, about one a week, I'd say.

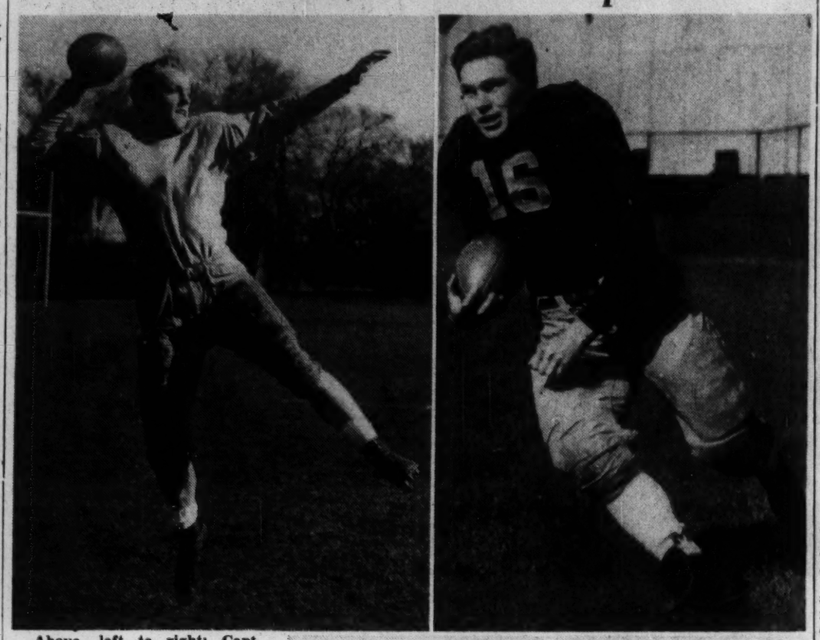
Generous

"He's a grand fellow, a real gentleman. He and Jimmy Demaret probably are the most generous with caddies, and I could tell you other things about his big heart, but I know he'd rather I wouldn't.

"He is a good business man, too. He brought the exhibition guarantee back to golf. Hagen and Sarazen used to demand it. Craig told the Board of Governors of his club that he would ask $250 guarantees, and if he couldn't get them, he'd be right on the tee at Winged Foot giving lessons. Well, he hasn't had any trouble getting them. He's the people's choice, and there's no question about it."

And, as we remarked once before, it couldn't happen to a nicer fellow.

Rivals in Nation's Gridiron Spectacle



Above, left to right: Capt. Bruce Smith of the Minnesota Gophers and Capt. Bob Westfall of the Michigan Wolverines. Lower right: Bob Ingalls, Massachusetts boy who is first-string center for the Wolverines.

Greenleaf Just Manages to Win In Close Game

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Ask George Kelly what it means to miss the boat and then get set for a long chat—the Philadelphian is now an expert.

Kelly came close to staging the most thunderous upset of the $10,000 world's pocket billiards championship last night when he took a 90-to-50 lead over Ralph Greenleaf—and then watched the Chicago star knock in 65 to run out on him in the 12 innings and win the match.

Greenleaf, battling for his 18th world's championship, trailed 64 to 1 in the eighth inning, but then caught fire to hang up runs of 47, 10, and the unfinished 65.

Greenleaf had to share the spotlight with Wee Willie Mosconi, defending champion from Philadelphia, who all but brushed off the table with Don Tozer, three-time loser from Decatur, Ill.

Mosconi required just eight innings to overwhelm Tozer, 125 to 15. He had the tournament's high run of 82 in the fourth inning and wound up with a 37.

In other matches, Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del., defeated Arthur Babe) Cranfield, Syracuse, N. Y., 125 to 99 in 18 innings; Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland, defeated Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 103 in 18 innings; Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Harold Baker, Los Angeles, 125 to 44 in 24 innings. Andrew Ponzi, New York, and Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y., were idle.

The standings:

Player	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game
Mosconi	2	0	82	8
Rudolph	2	0	42	16
Greenleaf	2	0	65	12
Caras	2	0	32	14
Ponzi	1	0	60	12
Crane	1	0	45	17
Kelly	1	1	41	12
Lauri	1	1	45	24
Procita	0	2	31	0
Baker	0	2	30	0
Cranfield	0	2	34	0
Tozer	0	2	40	0

Cowley Leaving For Bruin Camp

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (AP) — Bill Cowley, leading scorer in the National Hockey League last season, said last night his failure to join the Boston Bruins on time was caused by a "misunderstanding on my part."

Cowley said he was leaving by train last night for Hershey, Pa., where the Bruins are in training. The Hart Trophy winner, who set a record for assists in the 1940-41 season, is still unsigned but said he expects to reach an agreement with Manager Art Ross when he reaches camp.

Hard-Hitting Oklahoma A. and M. Lineman Mild-Mannered Off Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — Soft speech and mild manners belie the athletic ability of one of the hardest-hitting linemen on the 1941 varsity squad at Oklahoma A. & M.

A regular starter ever since he played in the opening game of the 1940 season as a sophomore tackle is Loyd Arms of Sulphur.

The quiet, curly-headed young giant, who came to the A. & M. campus as a state high school heavyweight wrestling champion and football star, has made his actions speak for themselves in every appearance as an A. & M. athlete.

Arms was twice state mat king while at Sulphur, was an All-Oklahoma interscholastic lineman in 1938, and was an outstanding figure in the 1939 All-Star high school game at Oklahoma City.

Last fall as a sophomore he lacked but two minutes of playing as much time as anyone on the Aggie varsity. Arms played in 28 of a possible 40 quarters, and served 392 minutes of a total season game time of 600 minutes.

Only Hugh Swink, with whom Arms teamed as starting tackle, saw more action in 1940. The former played 394 minutes.

As soon as football was over, Arms jumped right into wrestling togs. He earned his sophomore letter on the Aggies' 1941 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship team, in the heavyweight berth.

This fall, Coach Jim Lookabaugh switched Arms to a guard position, and he has started every contest so far and played the major share of the game time at his position.

A student in the school of education at A. &. M., Arms is six feet, two inches tall and weighs 210 pounds.

End Around

Charlie Anderson, Ohio State's star negro end, is shining in two departments of play. Besides his high rating as an end, he is one of the Bucks' leading ball carriers on end-around plays.

Exhibition Hockey

Results Oct. 22

Detroit (N.L.) 7, Pittsburgh (A.L.) 2.
Boston (N.L.) 2, Hershey (A.L.) 1, overtime.

Offense Statistics Show Increase Over 1941 Teams

SEATTLE, Oct. 23 (AP) — This year's football offensive statistics show a substantial increase over those of 1940, although no team has turned in such a terrific total average as Cornell had rolled up at this stage of last season's campaign.

This was apparent from a comparison of American Football Statistical Bureau figures for this week and for the comparable week of 1940. Last season Cornell was miles in front with a 466.7-yard average gain from rushes and passes per game. This year it is Utah with a 402-yard average. The Utes also lead in rushing offense, with 321.7 yards per game.

Bulk of the other leaders, however, stack higher. For instance, in 1940, the tenth team averaged 330.5 yards per game. This week's 10th team, Texas A. & M., averages 338.5, and clubs ahead of the Aggies also reflect the increase.

Five of the week's top 10 teams are still undefeated. They are Utah, which had to settle for a 6-6 tie with Brigham Young last week; Detroit, Clemson, Texas, and Texas A. & M.

Rutgers soars to the top as the best total defensive team against rushes and passes. Rutgers gets its first stiff test this week with Syracuse. So far the undefeated Scarlets have held the enemy to an average of 37.3 yards per game.

Among those playing tougher opposition, Tulane's Green Wave has washed back the foe with only 53.5 yards per game.

Detroit and Texas A. & M. switched places as the leading forward passing teams. Detroit, second last week, now leads with an average of 208.2 yards per game in the air. The Aggies, first last week, dropped to second with a 201.8-yard average.

The battle between Bill Dudley of Virginia and Johnny Grigas of Holy Cross for rushing honors, and emergence of a new forward passing leader featured this week's compilations.

Dudley, third team All-America as a junior last year, continued to top the country's ground gainers for the third-straight week in total offense gains rushing and passing. He's amassed 825 yards in five games.

In rushing alone, however, he dropped from first to second as Grigas moved far ahead with 482 yards in four games and 91 tries, while Dudley gained 376 ground yards in 74 tries.

The new passing leader is Owen Price of Texas Mines, who last year was the nation's leading punter. Price still ranks among the top 10 punters this year with a 41-yard average, but he put on an aerial display in Los Angeles against Loyola last week that was a whizzer, although his team lost.

He attempted 55 passes and completed 30 for 284 yards. That brought his three-game season total to 41 completions in 86 attempts for 417 yards, and made him undisputed leader in the number of attempts and completions.

The figures:

Total Offense—(Gains rushing and passing)—Bill Dudley, Virginia, 825 yards; Elmer Madarik, Detroit, 720; Bud Schwenk, Washington (St. Louis), 596; Derace Moser, Texas A. & M., 574; Bob Robertson, Southern California, 544; Dick Weber, St. Louis, 535; Owen Price, Texas Mines, 493; Johnny Grigas, Holy Cross, 482; Tom Davis, Duke, 471; Andy Tomasic, Temple, 456.

Rushing Offense—Grigas, Holy Cross, 482; Dudley, Virginia, 376; Charlie Timmons, Clemson, 349; Bill Brock, Creighton, 342; Sutch, Temple, 330.

Forward Passing Offense—Owen Price, Texas Mines, 41 completed of 86 attempts for 417 yards; Schwenk, Washington (St. Louis), 36 for 70 for 447; Derace Moser, Texas A. & M., 33 of 64 for 415 (second last week); Frankie Albert, Stanford, 32 of 58 for 350 (first last week); Dudley, Virginia, 31 of 53 for 449.

Punting—Bill Busik, Navy, 43.37 yards average per punt; Vern Lockard, Colorado, 42.87; Jack Wilson, Baylor, 42.19 (one game unreported); Harry Dunkle, North Carolina, 41.96; Booty Payne, Clemson, 42.28; George Phillips, U. C. L. A., 41.36.

Pass Receiving—Howard Keating, Detroit, 17 caught for 212 yards; Red Lindow, Washington (St. Louis), 16 for 198; Bill Preston, Virginia, 13 for 217; Bill Henderson, Texas A. & M., 13 for 137; Walt McDonald, Tulane, 12 for 190; Ray Evans, Kansas, 12 for 150.

Thompson Signed By Boston Bruins

Cliff Thompson of Stoneham, Mass., outstanding defenseman with the Boston Olympics of the Eastern Amateur League, has been signed to a professional contract by the Boston Bruins, Stanley Cup champions. Thompson is scheduled to be turned over to Coach Ralph "Cooney" Weiland for seasoning with the Hershey Bears for the American League.

Thompson is the fourth hometown player to be signed by the Bruins in 19 years. Others were Leland "Hago" Harrington, present coach of the Olympics; George Owen, considered Harvard's greatest all-around athlete; and Myles Lane, an outstanding star at Dartmouth.

Thomas, Mitchell To Play for B. U.

A great step toward the elimination of sectional feeling was taken yesterday when Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, and Dr. Fred Garrigus Holloway, President of Western Maryland College, agreed during a telephone conversation that Boston University's two negro first-string football players, Charles Thomas and Howard Mitchell, would be permitted to play against Western Maryland in the football game in Baltimore tomorrow night. Thomas is a halfback, and Mitchell an end.

Westfall Is Man Gophers Will Watch

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Michigan man Minnesota respects most is Capt. Bob Westfall. And there's a reason.

Minnesota scouts, rating Westfall as the best spinning fullback in the nation, report he is just as dangerous as ever. He and the sophomore great, Tom Kuzma, fake the ball to each other. Sometimes the enemy sees it; most of the time they don't. Coach Bernie Bierman, busy building a defense against the chap who almost wrecked him last year, hopes his lads see the pigskin often enough at Ann Arbor Saturday.

Not Flashy

Westfall is not a flashy type. The triple threat business is for the other boys. He doesn't kick; he doesn't pass. But, boy, how he can spin with that football. Captain Bob is big, pudgy, and built close to the ground. Once he gets rolling, look out!

Coach Bierman doesn't have to steam up his varsity about Westfall. Bierman doesn't have to tell his Golden Gophers about Westfall, because most of them were in there for that 1940 title game.

Just Another Player

Then, Westfall came to Minneapolis as just another guy in the backfield. All the advance notices went to Tommy Harmon. After the game, Harmon got some notices—in reverse. The genuine stuff went to Westfall.

Harmon had a net gain of about 10 yards, finishing his college career without scoring a touchdown against Minnesota in three years. It was Westfall who got the yardage. Of the 15 first downs, Fullback Bob snatched most of them.

Thundered for Gains

It was simple enough when you saw it work. Westfall faked the ball to Harmon and then whipped through the line. He thundered for gains up to 25 yards. That was in midfield mainly, for the scoring strategy found Harmon doing most of the futile goal line tricks.

So Minnesota will be looking for all the traditional Michigan high jinks centering around "old 83" plus the new deception Coach Fritz Crisler has tied to Bob Westfall's pounding feet.

Golf Stars Go To Iowa State College From Texas Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — Championship contenders will meet for the second time within a week as Helen Dettweiler and Patty Berg come to Iowa State College next Saturday. Their appearance in a nine-hole exhibition match on the college golf course is scheduled to follow an earlier demonstration.

Miss Dettweiler, of Washington, D. C., was runnerup in the Texas women's open tournament, completed Sunday. Moving to the championship round, the eastern star defeated Miss Berg, of Minneapolis, Minn., 3 and 2.

Playing with the visitors here will be Virginia Lindblad of the women's physical education staff at Iowa State, and Phyllis Otto, former Iowa champion. Miss Lindblad was a leading competitor in Chicago district and Illinois women's championships during previous seasons.

Hoosier Card

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Three home games against Wabash, Nebraska and U. C. L. A. and a two-game Eastern invasion will prepare Indiana University's 1941-42 basketball team for the new 15-game Western Conference campaign.

The 20-game Hoosier card was announced here by Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger. Indiana will play Pittsburgh there on Dec. 26 and George Washington University at Washington, D. C., Dec. 27. The Big Ten schedule will open Jan. 3 with the Hoosiers playing Northwestern at Evanston.

The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 10—Wabash; 15—Nebraska; 18—U. C. L. A.; 26—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; 27—Geo. Washington at Washington, D. C.
Jan. 3—Northwestern at Evanston; 5—Wisconsin; 10—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 12—Purdue; 24—Wisconsin at Madison; 26—Michigan; 31—Chicago at Chicago.
Feb. 2—Ohio State at Columbus; 9—Illinois; 14—Chicago; 16—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 23—Iowa at Iowa City; 28—Minnesota.
March 2—Northwestern; 7—Ohio State.

Overcome Lead

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings, taking their second warm-up test in preparation for the National League season, spotted the Pittsburgh Hornets of the American League a first period goal and then launched a furious offensive to win an exhibition hockey game last night, 7 to 2.

New Goalie, Rebuilt Lines To Carry Hopes of Rangers

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 23 (AP)—The New York Rangers will open their National Hockey League season with a team capable of "re-establishing the Rangers as a No. 1 contender," says Manager Lester Patrick. The club finished fourth a year ago.

The Rangers, with rookie goalkeeper Omer (Buck) Kelly of Tulsa in the American Hockey Association and rebuilt forward units, will have "no Stanley Cup complex" this season, promises Coach Frankie Boucher.

"A lot, of course, depends on Kelly in goal," adds Patrick.

The Rangers, a comparatively young outfit, have 18 men in camp, but only one of the 1939-40 forward lines—the ace trio of Mac and Neil Colville and Alex Shibicky—remains intact.

Other lines and defense pairs cannot be decided until after the four exhibition games, one against Tulsa and the remainder with the New York Americans, another National League club.

After the Rangers won the Stanley Cup in 1939 and failed to regain their stride in 1940, Wilbert (Dutch) Hiller was sold to the Detroit Red Wings and Kilby MacDonald to Hershey of the American League.

Broke Up Lines

Those two sales broke up a pair of the Rangers' lines. Other absentees of the 1939 Stanley Cup aggregation are: goalie Davey Kerr, who retired, and defenseman Murray (Muzz) Patrick, the manager's son, who is in the United States Army.

In addition to the intact first line, Boucher has the following veterans: Phil Watson, Bryan Hextall, Lynn Patrick, the manager's other son, Clint Smith, and Alf Pike, all forwards; and Capt. Art Coulter, Ott Heller and Babe Pratt, defensemen.

Amateurs

Rookies in camp are: Bill Juzda, 20-year-old rear guard, and Alan Kuntz, 21-year-old left wing, both holdovers from the disbanded Philadelphia American League Ramblers; forwards Normie Tustin from Minneapolis of the American Association; and four amateurs.

The amateurs are Angus (Scotty) Cameron and Grant Warwick, both ace forwards with the Regina Rangers, Senior Dominion amateur champions; Normie Burns of Sawyerville, Que., with the Washington Eagles of the Eastern United States Amateur League last season, and Bob Kirkpatrick, a Regina product.

Of these, Boucher is keenest on Burns.

"He is the No. 1 opportunist," said the coach, "and a natural goal getter who seldom misses."

Patrick, however, is high on all the newcomers.

"We think the rookies will put us on the top where we belong," he said. "Of course, it is always questionable when an established campaigner of Kerr's ability is supplanted by an untried youngster, but I think Kelly will keep the cycle of good netminders rolling."

Made Good

He pointed to Frankie Brimsek of Boston, Johnny Mowers of Detroit, Sam Lo Presti of Chicago, and Charlie Rayner of the Americans as young goalies who made good in their first big league campaign.

All of the Rangers except Smith are under contract and Patrick added he expected no difficulty in signing the center.

The manager declined to comment on passport eligibility of his players. However, the veterans all are over the 25-year age limit, while some of the rookies are not yet 21 and not in the age group subject to compulsory military training in the Dominion.

The Rangers open the season at Toronto against the Maple Leafs on Nov. 1.

High School Passer Excels

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 23 (AP)—The other night Texas College of Mines amazed the nation by throwing 61 passes and completing 32 against Loyola at Los Angeles.

That, the statisticians said, was a record for pitching the leather. But it was no surprise to the folks here in the home of the Texas Mines. They are accustomed to seeing the air filled with footballs every time they go to a game.

Has Counterpart

Mecause Owen Price, the guy who led the foray out at Los Angeles, has a counterpart in Billy Squires, who hangs up records for El Paso High.

Squires, the Davey O'Brien of the West Texas mountain country, thinks nothing of throwing 40 passes a game and he's surprised if he fails to connect with 25 of them.

And rain, snow, hail or wind—it's all the same to Billy, who can throw a football to a given spot better than he can carry it.

Completes 49

Spark of El Paso High's unbeaten Tigers, Billy has pitched 82 passes in four games and completed 49 for 582 yards.

That's chucking in anybody's league.

But that's nothing for Billy. Take last season:

Against Bowie of El Paso he pitched 10 for 10. Against Amarillo, the team that won the state schoolboy championship, Squires flipped 42 and completed 27—and he did it wearing gloves! The game was played in an ice storm.

His best mark this season is 22 out of 29 for 168 yards. That performance tumbled rugged Pampa from the state's undefeated ranks.

Scored 48 Points

This year his team has scored 98 points. Billy made 48 of them and his passing led to the other 40.

Coach Jewell Wallace, who used to know some great flippers back at Texas Christian University, says: "He's the finest high school passer and the coolest player I ever saw."

Wallace thinks he will make a college star of the same type as O'Brien and Sammy Baugh, passing greats of T. C. U. in years gone by.

Fast Steppers

LUBBOCK, Texas—Texas Tech's football backfield appeared to be pretty fast this year and the coaches decided to put stop watches on them.

Sprinting, in complete game equipment, across 100 yards of turf, 11 of the players were clocked under 12 seconds.

Fastest was Thayne Amonett, right halfback whose time was a flat 11 seconds. J. R. Callahan and Maxey McKnight, both left halfbacks, tied for second with 11.1.

Average time for the 11 men was 11.4 seconds.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 22

Syracuse 5, Cornell 1.
Army 2, Bucknell 0.
Lehigh 3, Rutgers 2.

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Sound Advances Mark Baltimore's Growth Into Busy, Hospitable City of Today

Maryland Is Making a Start To Modernize Its Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland, which once prided itself upon having the best system of State highways in the nation, is making a determined effort to bring its network of paved roads up to date.

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor announced recently that construction contracts totaling $5,300,000 had been awarded and added that extensive plans for further major improvements were in the making.

Unexpected Results

Maryland's system of State roads, launched in 1908 under the leadership of Gov. Austin L. Crothers, had by 1912 become a national model for highway construction.

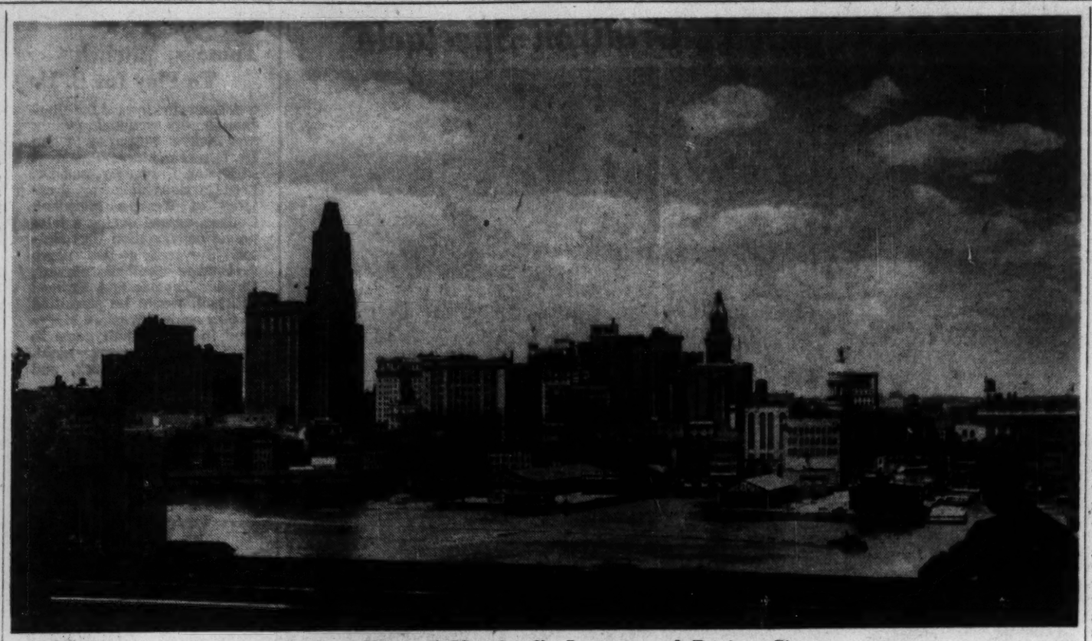
But Maryland's pioneering in road work was destined to have unfortunate results. The paved roads had followed almost invariably the routes of the old dirt roads, and had many sharp and dangerous turns, steep grades, "blind" corners and points of congestion.

Successive governors of Maryland sought with varying success to bring the State roads up to date.

Summary of Program

"Among the largest of the projects included in the four-months' summary," Governor O'Coner said, "are the road improvement near the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant, costing $496,728; construction work on Edmondson Avenue extension in the suburbs of Baltimore, for which contracts totaling $564,000 have been awarded, and the approaching roads to the new Ocean City bridge, to cost $453,000.

"One of the most satisfactory features of the summary is the indication that so many sections of the State are represented. In Calvert County, for instance, the Huntington-Prince Frederick new construction, totaling more than four miles, will entail an expenditure of $336,000. A total of $205,656 has been allotted for new construction on the Littlestown pike, in Carroll County, and $408,486 for new dual roads from Antietam Creek to Cannon Avenue in Hagerstown."



Ewing Galloway

Skyline View of Maryland's Largest and Busiest City

View of Baltimore's skyline and harbor as seen from Federal Hill. To be distinguished are the City Hall, Court House, bank buildings, and other specific landmarks familiar to Baltimoreans and visitors.

Latin America Interested In Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Businessmen in Latin America are anxious to establish or enlarge trade relations with United States firms and favor the Port of Baltimore for shipment of goods, according to officials of the Export and Import Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

George H. Pouder, director of the bureau, said that inquiries received by the association from businessmen in South and Central America were increasing constantly, indicating a steadily rising interest in expanding trade relations between the two great continents of the western world.

Citing specific examples, Mr. Pouder told of inquiries from Mexican firms which seek to buy railroad equipment, chemicals, road-building machinery, office supplies and new and used machinery, and offer in return such commodities as dried fruits, nuts, ores, novelties, Indian goods and stenciled objects.

Peruvian firms want to sell gums, lumber, mica, marble and asbestos, while firms in Venezuela offer orchids and rare ornamental plants. Uruguayan firms want chemicals of all kinds, while in Argentina there is a big demand for iron and steel products in a large variety.

All of these foreign firms, Mr. Pouder said, are interested in the facilities of the Port of Baltimore or express a wish to deal with Baltimore firms. To aid businessmen here to contact firms in South and Central America, Mr. Pouder has offered the full services of the Export and Import Bureau and now is seeking to expedite the shipment of goods to Latin America by obtaining export priorities.

Generous Speed Signs Aid Maryland Safety

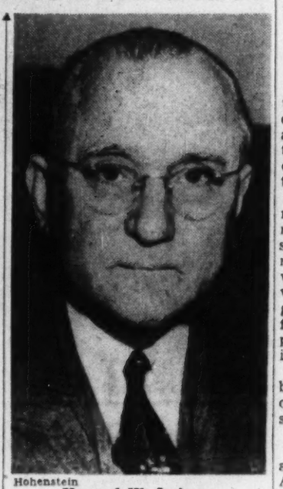
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Highways in Maryland have been made safer through action of the State Roads Commission in placing "safe speed" signs at curves on the State's major roads.

Mayor Sees City's Progress Based on Granite Foundation

By Howard W. Jackson
Mayor of Baltimore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor



Hohenstein

Howard W. Jackson
Mayor of Baltimore.

It is my good fortune to be Mayor of Baltimore during one of the most prosperous periods of the City's long and eventful history.

Under the stimulus of the national defense program, our industrial plants are expanding as never before. The City's businessmen, always progressive and alert, are enlarging their facilities in amazing fashion. At this moment three of our largest department stores are building extensive additions and countless smaller firms are improving, enlarging and expanding.

Yet we of the City Government are convinced that Baltimore is not experiencing a sudden spurt of growth only to face later on a corresponding sad period of decline. Our progress is based on a granite foundation of well-diversified industry, unequaled geographical location and sound, honest business practices.

The population of Baltimore now is probably above the 1,000,000 mark. Experts in population trends have pointed out that well over 150,000 men and women have moved into our City during the past year or so to take jobs in our huge steel mills, our airplane manufacturing plants, our shipyards.

I am happy to welcome them, and I trust that they will be permanent residents of our City. In fact, I am certain that they will, for even when the national defense emergency, which brought many of these persons to Baltimore, is past there will still be need for the labors of these workers in the tasks of peace.

We of the City government are striving to see to it that Baltimore's traditional fine and placid method of living is not adversely affected by the unexpected arrival of the many thousands of new residents. We want them to live as comfortably and as well as the "old Baltimoreans" do.

We want the public utilities to keep pace with the growing city, and in this aim I am convinced we are succeeding. Many hundreds of new homes are being built in Baltimore. We are seeing to it that they are sound, substantial and comfortable homes. We are clearing our streets and building new highways so that workers may reach their places of employment expeditiously and pleasantly. We are providing schools, public health services, police and fire protection on a scale never before attained here.

Thus is Baltimore measuring up in this period of unparalleled growth. We are convinced that ours is a great City; we are working now to make it an even greater City.

Traffic Jams Drive Baltimore To Broaden Retail District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—As in many another American city, Baltimore lately has found itself confronted with an ominous trend toward decentralization of its downtown retail business section, due largely to increasingly serious traffic congestion in the narrow streets and difficulty on the part of prospective shoppers in finding parking space.

The situation has not, however, become serious. Vacant stores in the business area are few, and realty values have not declined alarmingly—although a downward trend has been evident during the past five years.

Seeking to halt any further downward trend and to make it easier for residents of suburban areas to reach the central business section, to park their automobiles and to shop there, a group of leading businessmen recently formed a special organization known as the Downtown Committee. This body is now hard at work on the decentralization problem.

Women Shop in Neighborhoods

At the outset the committee recognized the hard, disagreeable fact that many suburbanites now prefer not to brave the downtown traffic and are doing their shopping in fast-growing neighborhood business areas where it is possible to park very near stores and markets.

Accordingly, the committee has presented a series of recommendations, constituting a so-called "three-year plan," which is actively being supported by the downtown merchants and which, it is expected, will reverse the trend of the past five years and bring more shoppers into the downtown retail district.

The recommendations, adopted unanimously, were:

First, that City officials create at least two arterial streets through the downtown area from east to west and two arterial streets from north to south, to be free of "fixed-wheel," or street car, traffic and in which parking would be banned during the business day.

Second, that a parking association be formed among businessmen which would lease and operate parking lots and garages for the benefit of shoppers, prices for parking privileges to be so low as to be attractive to any prospective buyer.

For Co-ordinating Lights

Third, that a co-operative study be made with the Police Department aimed at creating more "stop" streets, one-way streets and co-ordination of traffic light systems.

Fourth, that merchants modernize the exterior appearance of their places of business and a special subcommittee be formed to advise on such modernization plans and to aid in financing them when necessary.

Numerous other recommendations were made, such as a program of co-operation with the City Council in holding municipal expenditures to a minimum so that the tax rate might be reduced, and a widespread publicity program to show the buying public the advantages of making purchases in the downtown area.

Block Parties Of Baltimore Are Famous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Block parties for foot-loose and lonely soldiers stationed at military posts and camps near Baltimore constitute this City's unofficial way of extending hospitality and entertainment to the men in uniform.

Organized spontaneously by the residents of a block in East Baltimore, the first block party was so successful that during the late summer and the autumn many parties were held all over the City, providing for the fortunate soldier guests a chance to mingle with folks like those back home and to partake of some real home cooking.

Usually the guiding spirit for a block party is the father or mother of a soldier or sailor stationed at some far distant post.

Wise Choices Made

Morale officers at Fort Meade, at the Edgewood Arsenal, at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, at the Holabird Quartermaster Depot and at other posts in the Baltimore area are asked to invite men to attend the party. Usually the guests number from 50 to 200 men.

On the day of the party, housewives in every dwelling rise early to begin baking cakes, making pies and preparing all manner of other delicacies for the boys from camp.

The soldiers arrive by truck from camp late in the afternoon. As the big trucks rumble up to the middle of the block, there is a concerted rush from homes up and down the street, boys and girls and men and women crying a welcome to the grinning guests.

Real Fun After Dinner

Each family "adopts" from one to four soldiers. The men have the freedom of the house, and every member of the family does his or her level best to entertain them. Dinner is served at tables on the sidewalk, if the weather is fair.

After dinner the real fun of the evening begins. An orchestra — sometimes a hired band, sometimes a group of musicians from the neighborhood, and sometimes a military band from an Army post —tunes up for dancing in the street. All traffic is halted. The block is illuminated, and "open house" is held at every home. Young women from all over the neighborhood flock to the scene to dance with the soldiers.

Living Conditions Surveyed In Older Sections of City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Living conditions of approximately 12,000 families residing in older sections of Baltimore are currently being surveyed to determine if the families are adequately housed, to ascertain how much it costs them to live and to establish the effect of encroachment of small business and commercial establishments on residential areas. The survey is being made under a Work Projects Administration grant, with City officials co-operating.

Because funds were not available for surveying each of the 250,000 dwelling units in the City, it was decided at the outset to limit the survey to residential areas flanking the business and industrial districts. These residential districts are closely built up, the houses being of the "Baltimore-row" type and in most cases 50 years old or more.

Thirty investigators have been at work for several weeks to determine on the basis of Nationwide standards what proportion of the houses in these areas are substandard, what repairs are necessary to bring the sub-standard ones up to accepted standards, what the houses are worth and how many of them are owner-occupied, how many are rented.

The survey also is seeking to find out the make-up of the families occupying dwelling units in the areas. Particular attention is being paid to racial distribution, and the general characteristics of the numerous alley dwellings occupied by Negro families are being given special study.

It is expected that the survey will be completed early in December.

Red Cross Workers Contribute Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Since the start of the European war, volunteer workers of the American Red Cross Chapter in Baltimore have sent abroad war relief material valued at more than $142,000, according to an announcement by C. H. McFarland, Executive Director of the local Chapter.

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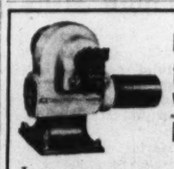

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Baltimore Continues Its Forward Course Despite Pressure of Defense Work

City No Longer Is 'Biggest Small Town'

By James C. Mullikin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—So many ocean-going ships are thronging Baltimore's harbor these days that there are not sufficient piers to accommodate them. Meanwhile the city's population is increasing so rapidly that builders are finding it impossible to erect enough houses to shelter the newcomers. Industrial plants, especially those having defense orders, are expanding in such a grand manner that literally thousands of new jobs are being opened overnight.

All this might seem to indicate that Baltimore is experiencing boom times—and that is correct. The city, seventh largest in the Nation, is booming all right.

But it definitely is not a boom town. While the city's down-town streets are jammed with traffic as never before, the pavements of the retail district crowded with shoppers, there is, however, an atmosphere of hurry and bustle that is somewhat at odds with Baltimore's traditional air of easy, gracious living and conservative business practices. Yet the city appears unperturbed by the sudden speed-up of its commercial life, and there is evident a sense of confidence that the thousands of "new Baltimoreans"—those who have come here recently—will be absorbed without difficulty into the stream of Baltimore's quieter manner of living.

Just how many newcomers have come to Baltimore during the past year is a matter of speculation. City officials have estimated the new residents at around 150,000, with more coming in all the time.

Most of them are finding work in industry—at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant, which already employs something like 25,000 persons, at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which now counts about 30,000 employees, at various shipbuilding plants and in other expanding defense industries.

Baltimore is not at all averse to welcoming these folks. Their presence gives the city a cosmopolitan air which was generally lacking in the past. Up to only a few months ago, in fact, "old Baltimoreans" were accustomed to remark, somewhat smugly, that the city was "just a big, overgrown village." No resentment was felt when out-of-town visitors, "impatient of the slow-moving traffic or some other feature of Baltimore life which they felt objectionable, termed the city "the biggest small town on earth."

That is changed now. Something is being done about the traffic, for example, and even if it involves huge municipal expenditures, ways are going to be found to expedite the travel of men to and from their work and the movement of shoppers into and out of the central business district. Remedies for other municipal ills are going to be found.

As a matter of fact, the boom that Baltimore now is experiencing is by no means its first. The city was "erected" by decree of the Maryland General Assembly in 1728 and thereafter pottered along on much the same lines as other little Colonial towns until the Revolutionary War.

That war brought to Baltimore its first taste of commerce on a major scale. At a time when New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah were in the hands of the British, and Boston, although in American hands, was prostrate economically from the effects of the British occupation, Baltimore remained the only American port capable of doing business with the outside world.

Baltimore's population in those days was only about 5,000, but its harbor was one of the best along the coast. Countless speedy privateers sailed in and out of the port during the war, running the British blockade to bring in not only military supplies for the Continental armies, but merchandise of all kinds.

Thus the city experienced a boom which quickly lifted it from comparative obscurity and made it a port of major consequence. Its population by 1790 had risen to 13,500. The foundations of its importance as a shipping center and mercantile center had been laid.

Again in 1812-'14 the city experienced a boom, and during the days before steam navigation, the fleet Baltimore clippers built fortunes for many a canny trader and made Baltimore a port even more thriving than before.

Other booms came and went, but Baltimore's commercial importance, and its population, continued to grow. Not even the great fire of 1904, which leveled much of the city's business district, was sufficient to slow Baltimore's progress. During World War days, many new industrial plants moved in, bringing to the city thousands of new workers.

So, if mounting population and steadily increasing commercial importance mean anything in the life of a city, Baltimore has no reason to complain of what the years have brought her. Today something like a million people live within the borders of the city. Population experts say that approximately 1,200,000 persons dwell in Baltimore's metropolitan district, which includes the city proper plus a surrounding belt of suburban communities in three Maryland counties.

It is a matter of historical record, however, that Batlimoreans never have felt that mere population was a proper index of a city's desirability as a place to live. They have had an appreciation of the amenities of life and there has been a constant effort to take advantage of them. They like to believe that their leisurely manner of living, their determination to enjoy good food and old friendships, even if these matters meant a sacrifice in financial returns, indicated that the city possessed a civilization superior to that of other towns.

Perhaps that is true. At any rate, this has always been a city of contrasts, finding a certain peculiar satisfaction in taking full advantage of the fine harbor at its door and exploiting in full measure its superior geographical location, yet at the same time making believe that these things were of no importance and holding tenaciously to the notion that cultural matters were the only ones that really counted.

Three Civic Institutions

That attitude of contrasts may explain why Baltimore today is enjoying the benefits of three civic institutions founded by the money amassed by hard-headed business men.

One of these is the Peabody Institute and its associated Conservatory of Music, founded by George Peabody, a New Englander who came to Baltimore during the days of the clipper ships, built up a fortune and then left it for the noble purpose of promoting education and training top-flight musicians.

Another such institution is the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the city's public library, left to Baltimore by the man whose name it bears. Enoch Pratt made his fortune in trade, but saw the need for a public library system in Baltimore and did not grudge a nickel of the $833,333 he gave to establish the library. Today the Enoch Pratt Free Library's central building, bordering the downtown section, is one of the city's show places—an institution both beloved and admired by countless thousands of persons it has aided.

Third on the list of Baltimore philanthropists is John Hopkins, the Maryland-born merchant who gave to the city the great Johns Hopkins Hospital and the equally great Johns Hopkins University. These twin institutions have exerted an incalculable influence upon Baltimore.

Baltimore is fortunate, too, in having still other philanthropists. One of these was Henry Walters, transportation leader, who built up a notable collection of paintings, antiques and art objects and housed them in an Italian Renaissance gallery on Mount Vernon Place, leaving his collections and his building to the city when he passed on a few years ago.

Even before it acquired the Walters Art Gallery, however, Baltimore had established its Municipal Museum of Art. Starting in an old mansion on Mount Vernon Place, a short stone's throw from the Walters Gallery, the municipal museum so quickly outgrew its quarters that almost before they knew it Baltimore voters had approved a loan for building a new museum in Wyman Park, in the northern section of the city hard by Johns Hopkins University grounds.

Under wise leadership, the municipal museum has become a model of its kind, its specific aim being to "popularize art" without debasing it, thus bringing it home to the people in the truly modern manner. The museum has its art galleries, of course, with its old masters and its sculpture and several rooms removed bodily from old Maryland mansions and furnished with antiques to show how the old-time lords of the plantations lived.

But in addition the museum keeps abreast of the times by showing motion picture films of a bygone day, sponsoring dance classes and sometimes amateur theatricals, and maintaining a lounge where museum members can read about art and then go and look at it in rooms near by.

Smaller Museum

The city also maintains another and smaller museum, the Peale (or Municipal) Museum, in a smaller building which once was the City Hall. Here are staged exhibitions peculiarly associated with Baltimore, as distinct from art exhibitions in the more formal sense.

From an educational standpoint, Baltimore need bow to no other city. In addition to the Johns Hopkins University, which draws its students from all parts of the world, Baltimore has several units of the University of Maryland—as well as Goucher College, an institution for women which is now in process of moving to a new and sylvan suburban setting, the Maryland College for Women in suburban Lutherville, and several other important schools of higher education.

Of course, Baltimore has the usual quota of tall buildings, topped by the 34-story Baltimore Trust Company Building, numerous large business firms well known throughout the East, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has made the name of Baltimore familiar to every town, city and hamlet where a railway line runs.

Historic spots? Yes, Baltimore has them. Heading the list of shrines in Baltimore is historic Fort McHenry, where the national colors waved throughout the night as the British pounded the ramparts with shot and shell on a certain notable occasion in September, 1814, the sight of the flag still flying when morning dawned proving such an inspiration to a Baltimore lawyer named Francis Scott Key that he wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" on the back of an envelope.

Key's original manuscript of the anthem, incidentally, is now on view in the Walters Art Gallery. The flag which Key saw was made by a Baltimore seamstress, Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, in a little house still standing in East Pratt Street, and that house now is cherished carefully by patriotic societies as a shrine and is open to the public.

The city is proud, too, of the truly noble shaft it has erected to the memory of George Washington. In its cool restraint, its simple dignity without a shadow of ostentation, the monument is reminiful of the character of the austere "Father of His Country." The monument stands on the fringe of the down-town section, in an area which once was the central point of most of the fine homes of past days, when the great merchants and business men of the town walked to work or went to their offices in horse-drawn equipages.

Now the vicinity of Mount Vernon Place, in which the monument stands, is on the decline, but the square itself still manages to retain a sort of early Victorian dignity, befitting the splendid monument which is its central feature. Today many citizens here are interested in preserving the square as a sort of living relic of the recent past.

Many of the families who once lived in the vicinity of Mount Vernon Place have, in the main, now moved farther out to tree-lined suburban streets or to really lovely estates in Green Spring Valley, the Dulaney Valley and the Worthington Valley, all to the north of Baltimore. There valley residents live in a manner at once lordly and rural. Some of them raise chickens and turkeys; some maintain dairy herds. For example, Gen. Henry M. Warfield, the uncle of the Duchess of Windsor, has a fine herd and sells his surplus milk to a dairy in near-by Towson.

Most of those who once lived in the one-time exclusive sections of Charles, St. Paul, Calvert and Cathedral Streets, in the vicinity of The Monument, however, have moved into suburban sections. To the north of the city lie Guilford, Roland Park, Homeland, Pinehurst, Stoneleigh, Northwood, and numerous other smaller developments, all containing, almost exclusively, gracious homes.

Among the thousands of newcomers to Baltimore there are some who claim it is difficult to get to know the older residents of the city. Possibly that is correct, for it is difficult for a new resident, no matter how impeccable his or her antecedents, to obtain an invitation to the Bachelors' Cotillion, where Baltimore's society make their formal debuts. But in other levels of society there is a warm-hearted friendliness which every new resident of Baltimore must have felt.

Ewing Galloway

Mount Vernon Place

View of Baltimore looking east, showing the Washington Monument, Mount Vernon Place Church, and a portion of the gardens.

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Tenants See Miss Morton When Landlords Raise Rent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—When Baltimoreans feel they are being made the victims of rent gouging, they don't just grumble about it and then meekly go ahead and pay the excessive rate. They consult Miss Frances H. Morton, of the Baltimore Fair Rent Commission.

The chances are that Miss Morton will find a way to adjust the matter so that both the landlord and the tenant are satisfied.

Miss Morton, a specialist in housing problems, is in charge of the Fair Rent Commission's offices in the Union Trust Building, and she is known to hundreds of Baltimore residents who have experienced difficulties in their relations with landlords.

To her office every day go worried housewives who cannot understand why a house for which they have been paying $40 a month should suddenly be worth $55 a month—at least in the opinion of the owner. Men take a half-day off from their work to go to see Miss Morton about rent boosts which appear to be unreasonable. Sometimes an entire family shows up for a conference with her.

Graduate of Smith

Miss Morton is a graduate of Smith College, and after leaving Smith she took up post-graduate work at the New York School of Social Work. Five years ago she returned to Baltimore to start a career in the field of housing and home planning.

Under direction of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies she made a study of housing conditions in the Fifth and Tenth Wards of Baltimore—areas bordering business districts which, during the past decade or so, had shown a constant deterioration.

Her report on conditions in these wards was regarded as the most extensive ever made, and drew praise from officials of social agencies throughout the city.

Miss Morton later joined the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital as a medical social worker. While at this post she was instrumental in establishing the Citizens' Housing Council, which took as its special field the problem of studying conditions under which low-paid workers live. Ultimately she resigned her post at Hopkins to devote all of her time to the Citizens' Housing Council. When that organization was combined with the Citizens' Planning and Housing Council, she became executive secretary of the latter organization.

Praise by Chairman

Her appointment as office manager of the Baltimore Fair Rent Commission came as a natural sequence to her work in the other housing agencies. In announcing her appointment, Charles A. Cummins, Chairman of the Fair Rent Commission, said the Commission considered itself fortune in having obtained her full-time services.

Work of the Fair Rent Commission is financed by the State Board of Public Works, and since Miss Morton became office manager the Commission's quarters have been enlarged in order that the increasing number of renters seeking advice and assistance might be properly accommodated.

As rents rise in Baltimore, more and more persons, particularly those in the low-pay and medium-pay fields, are relying upon Miss Morton to adjust their difficulties in respect to providing satisfactory living quarters at a rate they can afford. Likewise, harassed landlords are now depending upon her to help them demonstrate to renters how rising costs of repairs and maintenance of structures are making rent rises almost obligatory.

Peabody Supplies Roving Conductor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Reginald Stewart, new director of the Peabody Conservatory, now is in the midst of an extensive program of appearances as guest conductor and soloist which is taking him over a far-flung itinerary ranging as far west as Oklahoma City, Okla., and as far north as St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Mr. Stewart is scheduled to conduct a symphony orchestra in New York City on Nov. 2, and on November 25 he is to be the soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

In December his program is: Dec. 1, conductor-soloist with the Oklahoma Symphony Orchestra at Oklahoma City; Dec. 8, recital at Topeka, Kan., and Dec. 14, 18 and 21, conductor of the Detroit (Mich.) Symphony Orchestra. On Jan. 6 he goes to St. Catherine's, Ontario, for a recital.

Guards Tenants' Interests

Miss Frances H. Morton
Manager of the Baltimore Fair Rent Commission.

Baltimore Woman Has Unique Hobby: Traces History Through Glass Bottles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Tracing the history of the United States through the fragile medium of glass bottles is the interesting hobby of Mrs. William R. Milford of Baltimore, whose home in the Roland Park Apartments is a veritable treasure house of rare examples of the glass blower's art.

Mrs. Milford's collection of approximately 1,300 bottles is particularly rich in designs produced to celebrate some historic occasion or to compliment a national hero.

In the early days of the Republic, Mrs. Milford recalled, bottles were blown in large quantities to commemorate some notable event, much in the same manner that national governments today produce commemorative stamps for the same purpose. Stamps, however, survive indefinitely between album leaves, while commemorative bottles were subject to the fate of most bottles—were broken, lost or discarded.

Hence Mrs. Milford places great store upon a small group of bottles in her collection celebrating the completion of the first American railroads. Another bottle honors Zebulon Pike, hero of Pikes Peak. Two bottles commemorating the hard-fought William Henry Harrison election campaign are particular favorites of Mrs. Milford.

She also has samples of glass made by John Frederick Amelung, who established a glass factory near Frederick, Md., and brought over to this country numerous expert German glass blowers to work in his factory.

Mrs. Milford is planning an "archaeological expedition" to the site of Amelung's factory in the hope that she may be able to dig up some interesting mementoes of this early American glass plant.

Baltimore's Fleet of Two Iceboats Ready to Keep Harbor Lanes Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—When winter comes, Baltimore's fleet of two iceboats will be in condition for the work of keeping the harbor and upper Chesapeake Bay free of ice barriers which might hamper navigation.

Under direction of Frederick H. Kipp, Jr., Harbor Engineer, the iceboats Annapolis and F. C. Latrobe have been completely reconditioned so that they will be able to cope with even the hardest and most prolonged freeze-up. Both boats have been in drydock for underwater surveys and the hulls of both have been painted.

The only problem bothering Mr. Kipp is that of finding crews for the two boats if their services are needed. Every time the boats go out to clear ice from channels it is necessary to recruit temporary crews, since it is held unwise from a standpoint of economy to maintain crews throughout the year or even throughout the winter, for there are many winters when neither the harbor nor the bay freezes up.

Consequently, when the boats are called out, Mr. Kipp must comb the waterfront for men—and he anticipates difficulty along that line this winter.

Soldiers Taught How Army 'Does It' Through Movies Taken at Holabird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Film-making technique of the type employed by Hollywood in making its biggest pictures is being used at the Holabird Motor Transport School, in the suburbs of Baltimore, as part of the United States Army's program of taking visual education to men in the mechanized armed forces.

The job of producing the Army's films requires precision and factual presentation, the men who direct the Holabird studio have learned. One of those who is aiding in producing the films is Frank Leon Smith, former Hollywood scenario writer, who enlisted in the Army to take a part in Army film work.

"You can't use any imagination here such as is required in the drafting of motion-picture scenarios," Mr. Smith said. "There's no attempt made in the Army to glamorize the machinery. And the War Department frowns on mixing comedy with hard facts, but now and then we get a chance to put a lesson across by using an awkward fellow to do a repair job. That often provides some comedy and at the same time relieves the tedium."

Currently, the Holabird studio is producing more films than many a major Hollywood picture lot. The pictures, after being approved by Army officials, are sent to Army camps throughout the nation for the instruction of the men handling motor trucks and other machinery. In fact, the film program is designed as an aid to keeping the Army mechanized forces moving on all sorts of highways—or even on no highways at all—on railroads and on the water.

Maryland Tax Rises $700,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland's income tax for 1941 is expected to yield approximately $7,200,000, or about $700,000 more than State officials had anticipated in drawing up the year's budget, J. Millard Tawes, State Comptroller, has announced.

The $700,000 surplus will go into the State Treasury, which already has a substantial surplus in its General Fund. The fourth installment on income tax payments is due Dec. 15, but many taxpayers have paid this installment in advance.

Shells Being Produced In TVA Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Another large national defense industry has sprouted on farms and fields in an area served by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Over at Milan, Tenn., shells are beginning to come off the first of five shell-loading lines at the new Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant.

The first line, built by the Construction Division of the office of the Quartermaster General, has been turned over to Proctor & Gamble, operators for the Ordnance Department. The remaining four lines will be in operation by Jan. 1.

The first shells are being produced in less than eight months from the start of construction. Fifteen thousand workmen were on the job at the peak of the construction.

The Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant is near one end of rectangular Tennessee, while the new North Plant of the Aluminum Company of America has sprung up on a wooded hillside in this, the other end of the State.

Down at Copperhill, Tenn., near the Georgia line, work is starting on another plant on a barren slope. It will be the East Tennessee Ordnance Works, to be constructed by the Leonard Construction Company, Chicago, and operated by the Tennessee Copper Company, which has other mines and plants there.

East Tennessee Ordnance Works will manufacture oleum or fuming sulphuric acid, to be used in the production of TNT.

Besides taking on the load of providing more power for the new and expanding defense plants springing up, TVA is in extensive experiments itself with materials needed for defense. One result shown at Georgia Tech laboratories in Atlanta are metal castings made from magnesium weighing only two-thirds as much as similar castings made from aluminum. TVA and Georgia Tech engineers have been working together on methods to separate magnesium from olivine ore, found in abundance in Georgia and North Carolina. Also on experiments to make linen from flax, webbing from which is used on parachutes.

Northwestern's New 'Tech' 'Special' in Defense Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Men seeking special training for defense work are finding it in the facilities of the newly opened Northwestern University Technological Institute and $1,000,000 of equipment even though they are not regular college students. With the official opening of the new $5,000,000 technical institution this autumn, the University not only enlarges its own science and technical departments, but has also expanded its special defense program offered to the general public.

Busy throughout the day with regular college classes in engineering and in physical sciences, the new building is also being used two nights a week for classes aimed at recognized needs for specially trained personnel in technical fields. Financed by a Government appropriation and taught by regular members of the faculty, the courses include building materials testing, camp sanitation and water supply, combustion engines and steam and diesel power, metallurgy of iron and steel, plastic engineering, and electrical problems. All of these are especially adapted for use of the new laboratory equipment.

A '75 Below' Cold Room

One of the coldest "cold rooms" in existence is installed in the new building. Here, in a compartment large enough to house an automobile, the temperature may be driven to 75 degrees below zero, perhaps officials say, the lowest artificially established cold ever produced for full-scale research. Tests of moving engine parts under these severe conditions will proceed under the close scrutiny of Northwestern engineers and visitors—from a comfortable and much warmer distance. The civil engineering department will test specimens of cement, concrete, steel, and building materials in another similar cold room.

Year-round cold weather is only one of the simulated natural phenomena provided. Man-made lightning and rain to test insulation and electrical equipment and an artificial river to test boat models are also part of the equipment. "Bomb rooms" with twelve-inch walls to guard against explosion and vibrationless rooms which float in space for studying the effects of sound have also been built. The new industrial spectrospopic laboratory will provide students with a rapid method of analybing iron and steel, and study of atomic structure will be furthered by the spectrograph, companion to the atomsmashing cyclotron.

Testing Facilities Notable

A materials testing laboratory for the purpose of studying the behavior of metals, concrete, wood, plastics, and other materials under stress and pressure will be completed soon. One of the unusual pieces of equipment is a transverse-universal testing machine for measuring strain on steel beams and columns. Nearly two and a half stories high and capable of exerting a pressure of 1,000,000 pounds at the middle of a beam or truss 55 feet long, the new testing machine will have what is said to be the largest transverse testing capacity of any machine in the world. Another hydraulic press, capable of exerting a pressure of 5,000,000 pounds, will be used to test the strength of concrete and other materials that are used in such structures as bridges, buildings and dams.

The new Institute was made possible by a gift from the Walter P. Murphy Foundation to be devoted to furthering engineering and industrial training. The first engineering class under the Institute plan entered the university in 1939 and moved into the new building along with the chemistry and physics departments this past summer and fall. Training is under the co-operative plan in which three months are spent on the campus and three months in industry. About 200 firms are co-operating with the plan. Although many of them are in the Chicago area, others in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Tennessee, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Grand Rapids, Detroit, other points are also participating, often making it possible for the student to live at home while working.

Chicago Job Study Made For Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The executive looking for efficient help and the young girl seeking a job and a career are being mutually helped here through a job analysis study being conducted on an ambitious scale by the recently formed Women's Executive Committee.

The committee has completed studies of the wide range of positions in transportation and insurance fields and is now launching on a third—that of finance. The survey makers will go into more than 20 other lines of business requiring services of women before they finish the task they have set for themselves.

The Women's Executive Committee was formed to meet a need revealed during Chicago Youth Week last spring. At that time women interested in the welfare of girls found that most youngsters lacked practical knowledge of the jobs open to them and where to go to find them. No one was more aware of this need than Mrs. Anne V. Zinser, who conducts her own employment agency.

So Mrs. Zinser was made chairman, while women who are specialists in the different fields have taken over the direction of the specific studies. For example, Miss Mary T. Hughes, assistant personnel director of United Air Lines, was made chairman of the group studying the transportation field; and Miss Ellen L. Nylund, personal trust attorney of the First National Bank of Chicago, heads the group just beginning the survey of the financial field.

So interested are the various business houses and industrial organizations of Chicago in this study that they are meeting whatever expense is entailed. In the first survey, that of the transportation field, 102 companies within the industry co-operated. Women staff members are being encouraged to give their time to the project.

When the analyses are completed and mimeographed, they will be sent to schools, libraries, and other places where girls may consult them. In the meantime, the information is being given out verbally in "job clinics" held from time to time for each field surveyed.

Allies Plan Eastern Europe Politically, Industrially Free

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Arrangements are being made by Allied Governments in London for the organization of Eastern Europe after the war in such a way that it will be independent both politically and of Germany's industrial output, Jan Stanczyk, Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, declared in an interview at the Polish Consulate here following his arrival in New York from London. He is here to attend the conference of the International Labor Office which opens here next week.

Mr. Stanczyk said his Government and the Czechoslovak Government in Exile had been carrying on negotiations for six months to formulate an economic regional federation of the smaller Eastern European Powers and indicated that their collaboration might prove to be the basis of a later political fusion of the Eastern European states.

The Polish and Czech Governments also have conferred with prominent exiles of the Balkan and Baltic nations who represent large blocs of public opinion in their homelands, he added, holding that Hungary, Lithuania, Yugoslavia and Rumania, among others, might become parties to the federation.

The British Government is giving sympathy and help to the Eastern European nations in this effort, Mr. Stanczyk told news men, attributing British aid to the view that assistance to underdeveloped economic areas in Eastern Europe would result in enlarged economic relationships between Anglo-Saxon and Eastern European nations.

Must Be Organized

Eastern European countries must be organized to compete with the "great development of German industry, due in part to the fact that it is surrounded on all sides with countries supplying cheap raw products and cheap food products and labor," Mr. Stanczyk held.

In addition, the smaller Eastern European nations must be industrialized, he added, "because only a developed economy can become in its self a propitious market for other industrialized areas."

"Therefore," he continued, "it is in the interest of the Western World to see that in the Eastern European organization a more highly developed economic system is set up as a basis for independence and higher standards of living and greater purchasing capacity in themselves."

Development of harmonious economic relations between the Eastern European states, Mr. Stanczyk continued, would make for understanding that "will ultimately lead towards definite political bonds of union."

The Polish Labor and Welfare Minister cautioned at the same time that the economic organization set up in Eastern Europe and in the postwar world must not be based alone on "realizing profit." The consumer—not the capitalist alone—must have a part in formulating such an organization, he stressed.

Urges World Plan

"The world in no way can go back to the conditions of things which existed before the war," he asserted. "Therefore, a plan should be made—especially in the domain of economic organization—for the whole of the world. The plan should include the organization of work, machinery and raw material so that the product of the work should reach the broadest masses of the people and raise their standard of living."

Mr. Stanczyk warned that if Hitler wins the war, he will have sufficient raw materials and slave labor to build "almost limitless" air, sea and land forces with which he could launch an attack against the Western Hemisphere.

"Therefore, the war in Europe is not a war of one nation nor a group of nations, but a war of the whole world," he declared.

Mr. Stanczyk emphasized the need of "broad access to the sea" by Poland not only as a Polish question, but one of supreme importance to any sort of economic confederation that might be formed, holding that without such an outlet, the Eastern European nations would be at the mercy of Germany and other surrounding strong powers.

"The question of a port is not only a question of economics, but of defense," he said. "The Baltic Sea can in no way become a German lake."

Turning to the status of Jews in postwar Poland, Mr. Stanczyk declared they would be treated only as Polish citizens, and pledged that the ghettos would be eliminated.

Poles Look to U. S.

Mr. Stanczyk reported that there were numbers of qualified Polish technical men working with the Russian armies in the tank and air corps. He said about 70,000 soldiers from Russian prisons and other places were in training to fight for the Russians, estimating a total of 250,000 men would ultimately be mobilized for help to Russia. He said the problem of arming these men was very difficult, inasmuch as Russia's vast reserves of man power being thrown into battle are using most of the available material.

The Polish people and millions of Europeans now enslaved looked to America for hope, Mr. Stanczyk said.

"They rightly trust that their future will be determined by the momentous decisions being forged in this Country," he said. "Their faith in America, the traditional home of democracy and freedom, sustains them in their present struggle."

Mr. Stanczyk, son of a peasant-farmer, has passed much time in German prisons for his activity as a labor organizer. For his efforts in opposition to the Austrian Government in 1918 he was arrested and sentenced to execution and only the collapse of Austria and the revolution saved him. He later became a leader of the trade union movement in independent Poland, was elected to Parliament and frequently represented Polish labor at international conventions.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 23, 1941

A Thursday Page

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Five

The passageways and stairs were deserted. The palace seemed dark and silent. Several times Sally met a cat moving about, once a passing guard. The high room on the palace roof was empty. She found the box and was about to put away the materials when a sudden thought struck her. What had the White Lalla intended? Why had she sent her alone with paper and ink to this room which no one was likely to enter at this hour?

Her heart beating fast, her breath coming in little gasps, Sally knelt down, and using one of the inlaid tables as a desk, wrote, as rapidly as her hand would move, a letter to the American envoy, breathed on the ink, as there was no sand-box near, and folded the sheet of paper with trembling hands. Repeatedly she looked over her shoulder toward the door, but she could see no movement, though she heard a slight sound, which, after listening with straining ears, she did not hear again.

"It was probably one of the cats," she thought. "I must have courage or there is no hope for us." She put the things away and, turning suddenly, ran to the door. There was no one in the hall and yet she heard a sound which seeemd like the soft slip slap of the slippers which everyone here wore.

On the lowei floor near one of the doors into the garden she came across an old negress, one of the Lalla's slaves. She had served two English mistresses and had learned to speak their language, as Sally had already discovered.

"Good morning, Mees," she said now, grinning, her tufts of white wool showing under her old turban. "You smile a lettle, Mees. Old Yoneta tell you story. Make you smile."

Sally shook her head, and made up her mind quickly. The negro slaves went out and in the palace as no one else could do. She came close to the woman and pulling the letter from her dress, thrust it into the other's hand, where it instantly disappeared in the folds of her robe.

A Willing Messenger

"Take it to the American envoy," she whispered. That was not enough. When she had been given a new pretty robe and veil, she had been allowed to keep the coral and gold beads which her great aunt Colman had given her long ago. She reached up now and unfastened the little clasp shaped like a hand, but as she gave them to the negress, she again thought that she heard that faint movement, perhaps at the turn of the passage, perhaps in the next room.

Yoneta, too, turned quickly and peered all about her.

"Tonight," she whispered. Then she went on out loud in her high singing voice, "I tell you story. Mees laugh at old Yoneta's story."

"I haven't time, Yoneta," Sally said, passing on and out into the shining beauty of the garden.

All day she jumped at every sound. Most of the night she lay awake on her cushions near the door of the White Lalla's room.

A little after dawn Sally fell into easy sleep. She was awakened by one of the other attendants, who handed her once more the pitcher to be filled. With a light heart she sprang up and ran into the passage and down the tiled stair.

Yoneta's pallet was always laid in the lower hallway, guarding the stairs, but this morning the old woman was not in her usual place and a stranger was there in her stead.

Sally gazed at her, troubled.

"Yoneta?" she asked, hesitatingly, "Yoneta?"

The woman pretended not to hear her. She turned away, busying herself with her head-dress, but Sally persisted, pulling at her sleeve and looking up anxiously into her face.

"Yoneta?" she repeated. "Where is Yoneta?"

The strange negress looked at Sally now quickly and shrugged her shoulders. Then she pointed toward the south and with her hands behind her back as though bound, took a few steps in that direction, and, turning, made a gesture as though wiping out her own footsteps. She gave Sally another quick look. Had the child understood that Yoneta had been sent into exile and would not come back?

Sally nodded, and the woman gave her a push toward the door and pointed to the pitcher which she was still carrying, forgotten, in her hand. No one must be seen mourning for an exile, or even inquiring too closely into her fate. But at the fountain Sally had a second unpleasant surprise in seeing her own gold and coral necklace about the neck of one of the Black Lalla's attendants.

"You must have been the one who was listening," she thought. "You have my necklace as a reward for poor Yoneta's disgrace."

Doorway Pictures

It was one of Sally's pleasures to go with the White Lalla to the beautiful pavilion which stood in the center of the gardens. Often the Sultana would send away her other companions, and only Sally would attend her in the cooling room, where she lay on a couch wrapped in great towels after the bath attendants had massaged and bathed her. The door into the garden would be open, and Sally loved to sit there on the floor in the shadow, her head leaning against the Sultana's couch, while she watched the green and blue oblong of sky and earth in a sort of dream.

The Story Starts Here

Sally, a captive in the city of Meknes, Africa, found a friend in her mistress, a pale faced European who was a favorite of the emperor Mulay Ismaël. Shocked at the wildness of the life she saw around her, she longed for the rescue of herself, Captain Patterson, master of the Fair American, on which they were captured, and his son, Andrew. The Fair American had been captured in the Mediterranean, sailing toward Genoa, Italy. Landed at Salé, the captives were then marched to Meknes.

She often pretended that the doorway was the page of a large picture book. She would wait until a complete picture took place within its frame, and then she would imagine, by shutting her eyes for a few seconds, that she had turned the page and was ready for the next picture to appear. Sometimes she would catch a group of children in robes bright as flowers playing together, sometimes a cream-white gazelle would wander into view followed by a little black attendant, sometimes some of the ladies would pass by as pretty as the pigeons which flew about their heads, and again her eye would be caught by some old servitor hurrying anxiously along with a tray of sweets, or by two guards stopping to stroke the head of one of the sleepy cats. Added together, Sally's pictures in her imaginary book would have made charming illustrations for a fairy story, but one day she was somewhat startled by a picture of another sort.

A Startling View

She had been sitting for some time beside the sleeping Sultana when she saw an unknown boy, holding an open Koran in his hands, appear in view on the walk. Behind him came an old man, plainly dressed, heavy-bodied, with a dark face, a long nose, and a great forked white beard which fell halfway down to his waist.

Sally knew instantly that she was looking at the Sultan himself, the terrible Mulay Ismaël, returned at last to his city. She had heard so much about him, and now here he was before her. She saw him stop to look at a bush of roses which stood, thick with blossoms, near the path. His thin lips smiled under the white beard which covered them, and he reached out and picked a flower, which he gazed at for a moment with evident pleasure.

"I believe I like him," thought Sally. "He's just an old man and he loves flowers. But he has a rueling look, too. And his eyes aren't still for a moment."

The Sultan passed from her view, and only then did Sally even notice his attendants. Three tall black negroes walked behind him; one carried a naked scimitar, the second two spears, and the third a handful of knotted whips. Their eyes never left their master, ready to obey the slightest motion of his hand. Sally drew in her breath sharply at the sight of them.

The White Lalla stirred and sighed on the couch beside her.

"Are you there, Gaïda?" she asked sleepily.

"Yes, ma'am," Sally replied. "And, oh, the Sultan has returned!"

The Sultana sat up among her towels.

"Then I must hurry!" she exclaimed. "He likes to have everyone in the garden when he comes. Quick! call the others, and run to the kitchens, child, and tell the cooks to prepare cool drinks and gazelle-horn cakes in case he happens to take his refreshment with us."

By the time Sally had returned from her errands the White Lalla was already dressed and her long hair combed out smooth and shining under her turban. She returned to her usual fountained alcove and waited.

Everywhere there was a subdued stir of preparation. Whenever she could, Sally kept her eyes on the Sultan. Once she held her breath as he paused to watch Andrew and the other boy gardeners at work, but he passed by with a nod. She saw him talking with Zidan, his hand on the child's shoulder. Now he stood gazing down at some kittens which were playing on the walk. One of his attendants came forward to drive them out of the Sultan's way, but the old man stopped him with a gesture, saying something as he stepped carefully around them. His voice was clear and strong, though Sally of course could not understand the words.

"What did he say, ma'am?" she whispered, and the White Lalla answered in a low voice:

"'Kittens know nothing of Sultans.' He is in a good humor. Let us hope that no clouds gather."

"I think he's very nice," Sally whispered again, and the Sultana smiled.

"He can be," she said, and lapsed into silence.

Now Mulay Ismaël had come to the Black Lalla's pavilion, and she and her attendants were salaaming before him. He stood talking for a few minutes, and it may have been something which she said which caused him to order an attendant to bring a silver goblet and set it upon a stake, while another paced off and marked a line fifty feet away.

Now a guard went through the grounds ordering all those who had any skill in throwing a spear to come forward and try for the mark, and soon some of the women and the older children gathered and began throwing their spears at the cup, while the Sultan watched them like a benign old eagle amused at the efforts of jays and sparrows.

There was, however, a Berber girl with tattooed chin who threw close to the goal each time, and finally hit the goblet's handle amid a buzz of applause. Then for the first time the Black Lalla rose, and tossing back her robes from her right arm seized a spear from an attendant, and hurled it with a single fierce, careless gesture. A crash followed, and the goblet fell to the tiles, and amid the loud applause the Sultana returned haughtily to her place.

Contest Between Lallas

Sally had tiptoed near. In that minute she had seen the Black Lalla come fully to life, like some wonderful wild creature about to spring upon its prey. Now her own mistress came forward and salaamed. Was she going to try to outdo the skill of the Black Lalla? But that was unthinkable! She was saying something to a guard who ran off and soon returned with another goblet, which the White Lalla took from him. With a gesture to her attendants to stand back, she walked alone down the tiled path to the stake and then paced off 25 feet beyond it, and there turned and waited, holding out the cup.

The Sultan trundled forward to the line. His black attendant handed him one of his own spears. Then and only then did Sally really understand what was going on.

The White Lalla was holding out the cup and the Sultan, 75 feet away, was going to throw his spear at it! The Black Lalla stood beside him and Sally knew that she hoped he would miss and strike her foe instead. The child ran forward and salaamed before Mulay Ismaël raising her anxious face to his, begging him in a flood of words he could not understand not to take so great a risk. For a moment his small piercing eyes were upon her but then several of the guards pulled her away, and at the same moment the old man's arm swung up and the spear went hissing through the air, passing between the White Lalla and the cup she held. Sally, who had meant to keep her eyes closed, opened them in time to see the spear bury its head in the ground while its shaft shook.

The Black Lalla bit her lip in vexation, but the White Lalla's face never changed nor did the cup stir in her hand. The next moment the second spear flew through the air and the goblet was torn from her hand with a clang.

Sally looked at the old man with astonishment while the garden rang with cries of praise. What skill he had and what coolness! And now she had the measure of her mistress's courage.

The Emperor drew a purse and from it pulled haphazardly a medley of jewels. Like a school superintendent he gave out prizes, a little French watch to the Lalla Ayesha, with hands garlanded with flowers; a brooch for the Black Sultana (for which she gave him but sullen thanks); and a ring for the Berber girl, who had first nicked the silver cup. There were lesser prizes too for the best of the other throwers and Sally was surprised to find a gold coin come spinning into her own lap.

It was with the White Lalla that the Sultan took his refreshments that afternoon. When he was gone, Sally said:

"I was so troubled, ma'am. What a risk you took!"

"It was no risk," the White Lalla replied calmly. "Our master never misses unless he chooses to."

"Still, even the Sultan was pleased with your courage," Sally went on.

The Sultana smiled.

"Not with my courage," she said. "But I gave him a chance to show his skill. The Lalla Zidana showed her own, and that was foolish of her. Yes, I am in favor, but who knows for how long? She will bend all her powers now upon getting rid of me, more than ever."

(To be continued next Monday)

A Drawing by Helen Sewell

The White Lalla waited, holding out the cup

Did You Ever Bend Light?

Try It Out Yourself—4

By Frank Gillard

As we saw when we were discussing the pinhole camera, rays of light usually travel in straight lines. That is why we cannot see around corners. The straight beams of searchlights, which you may have seen in the sky at night, also show this fact very clearly. Shadows, too, give very interesting examples of the path of light rays. Darken a room, and put a lighted candle on a table, a yard or two from the wall. This will throw shadows onto the wall, and, if you like, you can hang a white cloth there to make them show up clearly.

First of all, hold a book between the candle and the wall. If the book is right in front of the candle, and parallel to the wall, the shadow will be the same shape as the book, only larger. Diagram 1 shows why this is so—because light travels in straight lines. For the same reason, you will find that if you twist the book, so that it is no longer parallel to the wall, the shadow becomes distorted, and you get a peculiar shape. By putting your hand between the candle and the screen, you can get all kinds of strange shadows. For instance, if you clench your fist and then raise your forefinger and middle finger, you will get the shape of a rabbit's head on the screen, all because light travels in straight lines.

An Image That Changes

Another good trick is to find a small sheet of glass, and to blacken it by holding it over the candle flame. (Diagram 2.) It will quickly become coated with soot. Then, on the glass, mark out a comic face, by wiping away the soot. Now hold the glass in front of your candle, and look at the shadow. If you turn or tilt the glass, the shadow face changes, in a most amusing manner.

But although light travels in straight lines, as a rule, it can sometimes be made to bend. It does so, for instance, when it enters or leaves a denser medium than air, such as glass, or water. That is the reason why a stick appears bent if you put one end of it into a bucket of water. Try this experiment: Put a glass bowl on the table and put a button in it. (Diagram 3.) Walk backwards, slowly, from it, until the button just disappears from sight. The light from the button will now be going over your head. It will miss your eyes altogether, so you will not see it. Stand on the spot where the button just disappears, and get someone to pour water into the basin. The button immediately re-appears! The reason is that the light coming from the button no longer travels straight. When it leaves the water, it bends down a little, and so it strikes your eye, and you see it again.

A Trick With Your Mirror

Light is also bent when it strikes a smooth, shiny surface, such as a mirror. If you take a mirror out of doors on a sunny day, and hold it so that it catches the light from the sun, you can bend that light, and throw it on to a friend's face, so that it dazzles him. He is blinded for a moment, just as he would be if he locked straight at the sun. In fact, he is looking at the sun, but not directly. The light is coming to your mirror first, and then it is bent toward your friend's face. You can use that trick to send messages in code.

No doubt you will think of all kinds of tricks which you can do by bending light with a mirror. The best of all, I think, is the kaleidoscope. To make it, you want three strips of mirror, each about 4 inches or 5 inches long, and 1½ inches wide. If you can find an old piece of mirror, anyone who has a glass cutter will cut these strips for you. With gummed paper, or adhesive tape, fasten them together, to form a triangle. Now, when you look at things through this kaleidoscope, the rays of light will be reflected from one mirror to another inside the instrument, making most marvellous patterns. You will never grow tired of looking through it.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick that you can try out yourself.)

Hobby Horse Enthusiasms

Edna Guest and Jimmy Swift Tell About Theirs

Delightful hobby letters are coming in, in response to our invitation. And they tell of a fine variety of hobbies. Be sure to tell us about yours! Today we publish letters from Edna Guest of Burbank, California, and Jimmy Swift of Rock Island, Illinois, which we think you will all enjoy reading. Here is Jimmy's:

My hobby is called "Hobby Craft." The set has quite a few rubber forms, such as dog heads, dancing bears, Pekingese dogs, cats, birds and soldiers.

Also in this set is a can of plaster of Paris, a spoon and a tin dish in which to mix the plaster of Paris with water to make the figures.

When the plaster of Paris and water are well mixed you pour it into the rubber mold. You let this stand for a half hour, in which time the plaster hardens. Then you pull the figures out of the mold. When the figure is dry all over, you can paint it.

One day after making a lot of animals, birds and soldiers, I decided to try and sell some of them. I had a nice display on a table near the sidewalk. A lot of people came to buy them.

The figure which sold the best was a white dog head on a black square plaque. The dancing bear and the soldiers were also good sellers.

I think this hobby is fun and I think that other children would like it too. These little figures can be used on what-not shelves and can also be mounted on plaques to hang on the wall. I intend to get some more molds later on at the Hobby Shop. They have a lot of different kinds there.

Jimmy Swift

Here is Edna's letter:

A few years ago, after mother finished planting her garden seeds, I was attracted to the little colored envelopes that contained the seeds. Each envelope showed a beautiful illustration of a flower; on the reverse side was information as to how and when to plant the seeds.

This gave me the idea to form a collection of plant and flower seeds.

I secured small white envelopes, on which I pasted the illustrations, with directions for sowing the seeds. Then I commenced to collect seeds. I now have a wonderful collection, and have learned all about the various blooms and plants.

I clip every illustration of a flower I can find in newspapers, magazines and seed catalogues and paste it on an envelope, then try to collect the proper seeds for the envelope.

Seeds have been sent me from foreign countries. They were planted in my garden and when the plant came to full bloom it was photographed, seeds were saved and the picture pasted on the envelope. Our neighbor, Mexico, has contributed some of the most beautiful flowers in my collection.

I shall be glad to help any of your readers who desire to start a seed collection. Sincerely,

Edna Guest

Giant Tortoise of the Galapagos

Animals of Hispanic America—3

By V. W. Von Hagen

To some a tortoise is a tortoise. But what of the tortoise of the Galapagos islands that grows to a full six feet in length and to a weight of over five hundred pounds!

The tortoise of the Galapagos is the type of reptile that the Chinese imagined supported the entire earth on its great concave back; this is the tortoise that gained the reputation for long-life, for to reach its great size it must live for hundreds of years.

But more important still, this gigantic tortoise, that still lives on the cinder-heaps of the Galapagos islands, athwart the equator, is the last remaining of its kind. Once when the world was young (and almost wholly reptilian), immense tortoises, some reaching a weight of 2,000 pounds, ruled the earth. Then the large mammals appeared—and the tortoises disappeared.

But out in the Pacific, 600 miles from South America, the Galapagos islands had been raised from the bottom of the ocean. There were here no mammals, nothing to disturb the giant tortoises, and to that place the tortoises took themselves.

A Spanish ship on the way from Panama to Peru, 400 years ago, was caught in the strong current that moves along South America. Held thus, like a fly in a spider's web, it was dragged to the five and thirty volcanic islands—then unknown to mankind. The first things these Spanish sailors saw were immense hordes of giant tortoises, each big enough and strong enough to carry the weight of three men on its back! These tortoises they called then in Spanish, Galápagos—and so the islands were named.

Meanwhile, whaling ships coming later into the Pacific, found the Galapago excellent eating. More, when some of the sailors were lost on the islands they found that the Galapago carries his own water supply within his shell. And this the thirsty sailors would open and drink their fill. Thus we learn that this giant tank of an animal carries its own water supply.

However, the first appearance of the Galapagos when very young is not much different from that of the little gaily painted turtle you may buy at the fair. The mother tortoise, sometime in October, wobbles down to the coarse-soiled lowlands. There she digs a hole, about as easily as an elephant threads a needle, but digs she does, and in that hole she deposits some fifteen eggs, looking like tennis balls—about their shape and color.

The hot sun beats down upon the soil, and, deep down in their cavern, the eggs soon hatch and out comes the little Galapagos. But they are very small, two and one-half inches across the shell, and weighing not more than two or three ounces.

This little tortoise, with all its other relatives, must dig its way out of the egg-cache, out into the new world, where it will live, in favorable environment, for some four hundred years. It drags itself along, absorbing the while a little yellow egg sack attached to the bottom of its shell. When that is absorbed it begins to eat grass, and then cactus (with which the islands are filled), on which it will henceforth live.

So it grows and grows. After about thirty years it will weigh about fifty pounds, perhaps more—perhaps less—and then slowly from year to year, from century to century, it may grow until it weighs six hundred pounds. Fortunately for us, almost all the zoos in the United States have specimens of these gigantic tortoises, and so, should they disappear from the Galapagos Islands, they will remain alive in this country. This, after all, is only poetic justice, since the mammoth tortoises had their origin millions of years ago in the land area that is now the United States.

(Next Thursday's article will describe flamingoes of the Galapagos.)

V. Wolfgang Von Hagen

The Galapagos tortoise grows to a huge size—notice the hand on his back; it does not cover even one of the segments of his shell.

New Books for You

Book Reviews

Books especially planned for your pleasure and benefit are pouring into bookshops and libraries at such a rate that it is indeed hard to keep up with the parade. We can tell you of but a few now, but watch for the special Book Week column on Thursday, November 6 and the regular book review columns that follow—on the second and fourth Thursdays every month.

An Egyptian Princess

The story of Neferta, who lived in the Royal Palace 4,000 years ago, in ancient Egypt, who believed that she was destined to be queen, but who ran away because Great Nurse treated her so badly, is told in a fine story for older girls, "A Camel For a Throne" by Eloise Lownsbery. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50).

Seri, the brown Nubian boy, saved the little princess Neferta from the crocodile and took her on his camel, Nebti, across Egypt to the land of his people. Neferta left behind her the luxurious living at the palace and took up the precarious life of the desert. Seri and Neferta lived like nomads, seeking shelter wherever they could find it. For a whole year, Neferta journeyed among the poor people over whom she would one day rule.

The account of these two young people is a moving story. The hero and heroine are as genuine and alive as any young people of today.

Lumbering in America

"Tall Timber" by Stewart H. Holbrook (The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50) tells the story of lumbering in America from the days of the colonists to the present.

In 1631, along the Salmon Falls River, in what is now South Berwick, Maine, colonists were excited one day when a sawmill made its appearance—the first in the New World. Here the great lumber industry of the United States had its beginnings.

The early sawmill men were loggers, too, and it was not until the beginning of the 19th century that the work of the sawmill men and of the loggers—the lumberjacks—grew into two separate occupations. The story of these men—the early lumberjacks, who blazed the trails and built the frontier settlements, is a thrilling one.

Boys will enjoy this factual book which reads like an adventure story as it records the changes, growth and achievements of this great industry, which has been operating for nearly three hundred years. "Room for Pioneers" is the subject of the final chapter, and the author tells us: "The field of technology and research in the forest product industries is still wide open, a true pioneer region for exploration."

A Western Pony

Those who delight in horses and stories about horses will welcome "Little Stranger: The Story of a Western Pony," by Ned Andrews. (William Morrow & Co., New York. $2.)

Little Stranger was a tiny, weak, motherless colt, hungry and worn after an encounter with a lion, when Yaqui, the Indian, led him into Circle Bar Ranch one spring day. But there was something about the set of his legs and frame that told the experienced cowboy, Fred, who relates the story, that when he filled out and grew up he would make a "real top number one horse."

Written by an Arizona rancher, whose business is raising horses and cattle, this is a true-to-life "western" which will satisfy boys and girls who eagerly ask for books about cowboys, horses and the real West.

A Scotch Minstrel

"Lad With a Whistle," by Carol Ryrie Brink, with pictures by Robert Ball (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.), carries us back to the days of Sir Walter Scott. It is a tale of Scotland in the days of the wandering minstrels and high adventure.

Rob McFarland, who went briskly up and down the countryside blowing his whistle and beating his drum for coppers, leading a carefree sort of life, suddenly becomes the guardian for two bright-haired children, wealthy, and of gentle birth—and strange events follow in rapid succession in this story that tells the facts of such a remarkable procedure and of Rob's unusual resourcefulness in meeting his responsibilities. How Rob, but a few years older than his charges, wins them with his merry ways and his music, even preventing the carrying out of a plot against them, is told in a romantic story, perhaps with too much Scotch dialect for some readers, but with a lilt and joyousness others will enjoy.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—300 or 400 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2.

It does not matter what your hobby is, if your letter is a good one and tells why that hobby is attractive to you, it will stand a good chance of being published and of earning something for you. Send snapshots too, if you have clear ones.

Get your letters written now and send them in soon. Remember—we are not limiting the number that will be successful in any one month. We want to get lots of good ones—and publish them too. This invitation is extended to "Young People"—that is, those who are not over the usual college age.

Address your letters to:
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STRONGHEART Rations
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A superior diet with high meat content, well-proportioned with wholesome cereals and vegetables. Real quality at a price made possible only by the economies of large-scale production in five modern plants located from coast to coast.
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Doyle Packing Co., Inc., of N. J., Newark

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 487,340
1941 volume to date 114,802,676
1940 volume to date 162,954,185

Stocks Mildly Irregular In Dull Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Modest advances were plentiful in today's stock market but many leaders moved sluggishly at slightly lower levels.

Prices were the best at the start. The shift toward recovery failed to pick up much of a following and, near the final hour, mild irregularity was the rule. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Some in Wall Street appeared hopeful over reports of a slowdown in the Nazi Russian push, although refusing to expand commitments to any great extent on the claims of the Reds. The Japanese question still was a speculative retardent, brokers thought, and an assortment of good business items failed to buoy sentiment.

In the stock division occasional plus signs were tacked on Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Corp., N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, International Nickel, American Telephone, and J. C. Penney.

Faltering were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, caterpillar, International Harvester and Goodrich. Westinghouse posted another new low for the year.

Supported in the curb were Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, American Cyanamid "B" and Pantepec.

Rail Loans Higher

Various short line rail loans were marked up a point or more in today's bond market. The general list was mixed.

In demand near the final hour were Midland R. R. of New Jersey 5s, New England R. R. 4s, Northern Ohio 5s and Gulf, Mobile & Ohio 4s. Also strong were issues of Laclede Gas Co.

Fractionally higher were Alleghany 5s of '49, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Shell Union 2½s, and Northern Pacific 4s. Off a little were New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, and American & Foreign Powe 5s.

U. S. Governments recorded modest gains in the stock exchange and cutside market trading. Dealers noted with interest the statement of Secretary Henry Morgenthau that the offer to exchange 1 per cent Treasury notes for Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation notes had apparently been well received.

Foreign loans shifted toward lower ground on light selling. New South Wales 5s of '57 eased off about 2 points and Orient Development 5½s backed down 1½. German 5½s and 7s dipped fractions.

U. S. Inaugurates Plan to Increase Price of Potatoes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced a program for the diversion of up to 5,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes into starch and dextrine in a move designed primarily to boost producer prices.

For the present, the program will be operated in Maine, Minnesota, Idaho, and Oregon and will be similar to potato diversion programs in effect in 1937 and 1940.

The department said prices of potatoes to growers, in virtually all commercial areas since July, have remained well below the level of other farm products and that September prices received by farmers in all states averaged 64.4 cents per bushel or about 68 per cent of the parity goal.

Growers would receive 30 cents from the Agriculture Department and 60 cents per U. S. standard barrel from starch manufacturers for potatoes diverted under this program. Potatoes must grade U. S. No. 2 or better. Only those farmers who co-operated with the 1941 AAA crop program may take advantage of this program.

September Gold Imports Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said September gold imports totaled $65,706,561, or nearly double the August figure.

The gain was due partly to the receipt of $5,652,000 from Russia, but mostly to increased shipments from Canada and other British Empire countries. The Russian gold was part payment to the Treasury on a $10,000,000 cash advance to be used in paying for war materials. The Treasury advance was made on the condition that gold would be shipped in repayment.

Canada sent $42,563,000 worth of the metal, South Africa $3,543,000, and Australia $2,064,000. In addition, various South American countries, including Colombia, Chile, and Peru, sent $6,418,000, and the Philippine Islands $3,107,000.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $46,786,238 to a total of $2,022,502,023.

Silver imports amounted to $3,355,814, including $2,116,000 from Mexico, $644,000 from Canada, and $293,000 from Peru.

Gold exports were $4,999 and silver exports were $347,716.

Brokers' Loans Gain In Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $400,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 15, an increase of $44,000,000 over the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $307,000,000.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	—1
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Oct 16
8½	5½	Adams Ex (.30g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22½	22½	Oct 21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
48	38¾	Air Reduct (1a)	13	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	2⅞	Alaska Juneau	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
⅞	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 22
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	6⅞	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 20
23¾	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	5	20¾	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
11¼	7	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	7	7	7	Oct 22
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	151¾	151	151	— ¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 21
9	5¼	Allied Stores	9	7½	7½	7½	
86¼	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	Oct 22
37	25⅝	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	8	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
21¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅝
1¾	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	Oct 22
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Ameracia Cp (2)	6	56⅛	56¼	56⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	8	19½	19½	19½	
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	48	47¾	48	+ ⅝
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	4	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	•12	82½	82	82¼	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
23½	18½	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
110	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	Oct 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 22
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	12	8½	8½	8½	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	17	17	17	Oct 21
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	3⅜	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	21¾	Am & F P 2 pf	4	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	Oct 22
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	13	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	Oct 22
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	
2¼	1½	Am Ice	19	1¾	1¾	1¾	
30½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	27½	27½	27½	
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Oct 22
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 17
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	12	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5½k	7	86	85¾	86	Oct 21
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	12	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	20¼	20	20¼	Oct 22
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	19	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	6	30⅞	30½	30½	— ½
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	1	27	27	27	— ⅝
7¼	5¼	Am Rad & S .45g	32	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
15⅞	11¾	Am R Mill(1.05g)	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	•1	5⅞	5½	5½	+ ¼
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 22
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	7	38¾	38¼	38¾	
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151	151	151	+ ¾
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	4	40½	39	39	Oct 21
28½	19	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	5	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
11½	9⅛	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
22⅛	1	Am Sug R (½g)	2	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
96	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	95	94½	94⅜	Oct 22
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	152⅜	151⅝	152	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (3)	2	66½	66½	66½	— ½
74½	62	Am To B (3)	5	69	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Oct 22
7	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	115	115	115	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Am Water Wks	25	3⅝	3½	3½	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Oct 14
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Oct 22
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	74	73⅜	73⅝	—1⅛
8	⅜	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
56⅝	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	21	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 22
12⅛	⅛	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 21
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Oct 18
112⅞	109¼	Am Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Oct 22
5¼	4	Armour Ill	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
70¼	47⅛	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66	66	66	+ ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 16
34⅝	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	9	28½	28½	28¼	— ⅝
9¾	6⅛	Arnold C (¾g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 15
6⅞	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
86	78½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	3	85	84½	84½	Oct 9
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 22
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 21
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	24	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	5	65¼	65	65	—1
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	37	25¾	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	43	42¾	43	+1
25⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	53¼	52	52	Oct 22
24⅛	19¼	Atl Refining (1)	41	23⅝	24¾	23⅝	+ ⅜
111¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 15
7¼	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅜
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	Oct 15
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
4¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½		Bangor & Aro	2	6¼	6	6	Oct 22
13½	7	Barber As ½e	36	12⅛	11½	12¼	+1
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros 1½g	2	9	9	9	Oct 22
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	18	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
24⅞	16⅛	Bath Ir Wks 3½g	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	25⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25¾	25½	25¾	Oct 21
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 22
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104¼	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	106	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116	114¾	114¾	Oct 21
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	8	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	— ⅜
20¼	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
44¾	26⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	Oct 22
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	21	62⅝	61½	62¼	+ ⅛
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅜
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (3)	2	15	15	15	Oct 21
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	3	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	15	15	15	Oct 21
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	24	20¾	19⅞	20¾	+ ⅝
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&Br 1½g	2	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
21¾	17⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	20	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	40	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1⅜	1½	Oct 22
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B (3)	1	29⅞	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	18	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
12⅜	8½	†Bridgeport B ¾g	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (2¼g)	1	26	26	26	Oct 22
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 21
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	6	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	2	9	9	9	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	1½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
24¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	3	18⅝	18½	18½	Oct 22
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56	56	56	Oct 22
9¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	19	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	Oct 22
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Oct 21
4⅜	3	Buttle Cop&Zinc	5	3½	3⅛	3½	Oct 22
11¾	7½	Byers (A.M.) Co	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	9	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
54	51	Calif P pf (3½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	2	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	10¼	Canada Dry (.80)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	Oct 21
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 16
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
87⅝	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	2	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ⅜
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	42¼	41½	41⅝	—1¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	3	23½	23	23	— ⅜
10¼	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 22
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 21
14⅝	4¼	Cent Violeta $	9	14⅜	13½	13½	Oct 22
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	4	30½	29½	30½	+ ⅝
5⅝	2¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 22
21½	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 22
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 22
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 17
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	43	36⅝	35	36⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 16
4½	2¼	Ches Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	Oct 22

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	35	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1½e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	1	13¼	13¼	13½	Oct 22
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 21
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
		Chi Rock Is & P	2				Oct 18
		C R I & P 6% pf	1				Oct 16
		C R I & P 7% pf	1				Oct 22
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 18
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
72½	53½	Chrysler (4½g)	31	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	City I & F (.90g)	3	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	City Stores	3	3½	3½	3½	Oct 22
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	1	34¼	33½	34¼	+1¼
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.30g	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 22
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	34½	34½	34½	
30⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62	62½	Oct 21
16¾	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	2	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
104⅝	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Oct 20
30¼	17¾	Collins & A 2½g	2	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	5	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
4⅞	2	Col G&E (.10g)	29	2½	2	2	
82½	63¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	62¾	60	60	—3¾
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	80½	Colum Carb (4)	1	78¼	78½	78¼	Oct 17
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	13	23½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
104	99¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Oct 22
37½	27½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	29¼	29	29	— ¼
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4½)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
11⅞	8⅞	Coml Solv (¾g)	12	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
11	¼	Com'th & South	36	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65¾	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	59	59	59	— ⅛
30½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 21
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	6	17½	17½	17½	
21⅞	19¼	Con Air new 2g	84	22¼	21	22¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13	13	13	Oct 22
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	12	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
23½	18¾	Cons Ed (1.40g)	32	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
107⅝	90	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	7¼	Cons F pf (5½k)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 22
3½	2	Cons Laundries	3	2	2	2	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	27	6⅛	6	6	
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5	5	5	Oct 22
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	Oct 22
108⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	Oct 22
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	13	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Cont Baking	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
109½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
40½	31⅝	Con Can (1½g)	19	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	9½	9	9	— ⅛
48⅞	38¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	44½	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
98½	78	Crucible pf (5)	1	80	80	80	+1
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	7	7	7	
72½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	70½	70½	70½	Oct 20
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25	18	Cuneo Pr (1⅛)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 21
1⅞	⅝	Curtis Publish	14	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
45	26½	Curtis P pf (3¾k)	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 22
34¾	21¼	Curtis P pf (3)	13	23	22½	23	+1
10¼	7¼	Curtis-W (1g)	21	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A(2g)	4	25¾	25½	25¾	
20	13	Cutler-H (1.10g)	3	16	16	16	Oct 20
		D					
5¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 22
18	14⅝	Davega S pf(1½)	1	17

Commerce and Finance

United States to Back Credit for Latin-American Importers

Business and Industry

R. E. Woodruff New President Of Erie Road

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert E. Woodruff, of Cleveland, who started out 36 years ago as a track laborer for the Erie Railroad Co., has been elected president of the much-reorganized concern.

Mr. Woodruff, 57, is the 23rd man to hold the presidency, and the only one of that list whose entire career has been spent with the Erie.

Nine new directors were elected and six other directors re-elected.

The new president, born near Green Bay, Wis., and schooled in Michigan and Indiana, has held about a dozen different positions with Erie. From 1929 to 1939 he was vice-president in charge of operation and maintenance, and in 1939 became a trustee and chief executive officer.

The Erie is successor, through various reorganizations, to the old New York & Erie Railroad charted in 1832. The present company was chartered in 1895.

The Erie was one of the roads once controlled by the late Van Sweringen brothers in their $2,000,000,000 rail empire.

It filed a petition in bankruptcy Jan. 18, 1938.

The new directors were: Frank C. Wright, Tarrytown, N.Y.; Henry S. Sturgis, Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.; Amory Houghton, Corning, N. Y.; Charles T. Fisher, Jr., Detroit; James S. Knowlson, Hinsdale, Ill.; John A. Hadden, Cleveland; Daniel C. Borden, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Alfred C. Davis, Ashville, N. Y., and Harry C. Haggerty, Forest Hills, N. Y.

The re-elected directors were George D. Brooke, George A. Martin, John K. Thompson, Herbert A. Taylor and Woodruff, all of Cleveland, and O. D. O'Donnell, Findlay, Ohio.

The present management of the railroad will be continued, the directors decided.

It was understood that the new board will guide the destinies of the much-publicized Erie at least until early next year, when stockholders will meet to select directors.

NEW YORK (AP) — Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane offered 150,000 shares of Erie Railroad Co. new common stock at $7 a share on a when-issued basis.

The stock represents the syndicate's purchase of 750,000 shares of Erie Railroad old first and second preferred and common stock, purchased from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported net operating income of $2,115,161 for September, compared with $1,419,404 for the same month last year.

Income of $2,162,260 was available for fixed charges. On the basis of old charges of $1,173,357 for the month, net income amounted to $988,904. Under Erie's reorganization plan, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Court, fixed charges and present leased road rentals total only $580,000 per month.

Net operating income for the first nine months was reported as $16,498,243, compared with $9,069,383 for the corresponding period in 1940.

Army Awards Large Contract for Shirts

WASHINGTON (AP)—A widely-spread, $968,496 Army order for 1,970,000 cotton khaki shirts was announced by the War Department.

Sharing in the order were 21 manufacturers in 12 states, although the War Department reported six bidders in only four states could have supplied the same quantity more cheaply.

The award was described as one of the first under a recently adopted policy to spread defense orders as far as practicable, consistent with reasonable prices.

The unit prices for the shirts ranged from 45.6 cents to a top of 50 cents each.

Heads Erie Road

Schuyler

Robert E. Woodruff

N. Y. Legal Bond List Not to Favor Large Institutions

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Securities marketed in such a manner as to favor a few large institutions will be banned henceforth from the legal investment list for banks in New York State, William R. White, the State's banking superintendent, declared.

Mr. White told the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, holding its 48th annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, that the State Banking Board of New York "has decided that to add such issues to the legal list is of no advantage to savings banks."

The Board may add to a list of securities legally acceptable by banks for investment certain interest-bearing obligations which do not meet rigid statutory requirements.

Mr. White said he referred particularly to the quick absorption by insurance companies of certain securities issues.

Although the legal list is primarily for banks, wider effect was seen in that trustees also are governed by the list and many other States often follow New York's example.

Representatives See Henderson Inflation Controls as Futile

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three members of the House Banking Committee declared that Price Administrator Leon Henderson was advocating a "futile" plan to prevent inflation.

Representatives Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee, A. S. Monroney (D) of Oklahoma and Fred Crawford (R) of Michigan issued a statement saying that Mr. Henderson wanted "piece-meal, selective price control" and that this had failed in the last war.

Mr. Gore is the author of a bill which would fix ceilings for all commoditw prices, rents, wages and profits.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Henderson stated in a report to President Roosevelt that this country does not need such a drastic system of price and wage controls as Canada has adopted.

Du Pont 9 Months' Net $5.84 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. issued a preliminary report showing earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 equaled $5.84 a share, compared with $5.80 a share in the corresponding 1940 period.

The company said provision for Federal income taxes in the 1941 three quarters was $74,420,000 in addition to a special contingency provision of $1,600,000. In the 1940 period $30,400,000 was set aside for Federal income taxes.

This announcement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any such securities. An offering is made only by the prospectus.

HOSPITAL LIFE TRUST

Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, Trustee

Units of Beneficial Interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the following

Lee Higginson Corporation	White, Weld & Co.
Estabrook & Co.	Jackson & Curtis
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs Incorporated	Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.
Coffin & Burr Incorporated	Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc.

Merit of Stocks in Insurance Portfolios Now Being Weighed

First of three articles on pros and cons of the advisability of including common stocks in the portfolios of insurance companies.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The question of whether life insurance companies should be permitted to invest in common stocks was discussed this week in public hearings in New York City, before a joint legislative committee of the New York State legislature.

It was probably the most thorough public airing the question has yet received, or will receive for some time in the future.

Before a crowded audience of insurance men and officials, a galaxy of important officials said their say on the subject, including President Lewis Douglas of the Mutual Life, Chairman Frederick Ecker of the Metropolitan, Vice-President John Stedman of the Prudential, SEC Commissioner Sumner E. Pike, New York State Insurance Superintendent Louis Pink, Frank Harrington, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, Howland Davis, executive Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange, Alfred Best, insurance investment counselor and publisher, Dwight C. Rose of Brundage, Story & Rose, investment counselors, A. J. Martin, assistant secretary of the U. S. Trust Company, and several others.

The hearing was pretty much of a stand-off so far as the weight of testimony went, though the numerical majority of those heard were against the proposal. The legislative committee holding the hearings, the same committee which supervised the recodification of New York State insurance law in recent years, may or may not resume hearings on the subject, but not before January.

Pike and Pike Disagree

As anticipated, SEC Commissioner Pike strongly favored the proposal, but Banking Superintendent Pink opposed it, on two grounds; first that common stocks would give insurance companies too much power, and second because a slight breach in the ban against common stock ownership, even though itself safe, might easily then be widened.

President Douglas of the Mutual Life provided one of the high-spots of the hearings. He started off by saying that he was neither for nor against the proposal, but thereupon launched into an analysis of the serious investment problems now facing the companies, which have been made the basis of much of the pressure for the change, and then discussed the problems of administration, valuation, etc., which would be raised if it were put in effect.

His testimony, however, was followed by that of Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the board of Metropolitan, who began by paraphrasing Calvin Coolidge's story of the preacher who talked about "sin" and was "against it." Mr. Ecker said it was a sin to put insurance reserves into common stocks, and he was against it. He cited the fact that the abuse-seeking TNEC investigators had been unable to find anything seriously wrong with the investments of the big companies. He branded both common stock and the usual real estate equity investments as speculative, but pointed out that Metropolitan had not failed to keep its eyes open for new investment possibilities. To prove this point he cited the company's large real estate development, now housing 40,000 people. By investing, in effect, in an entire city, and particularly in sunlight and air, the company avoided the speculative dangers which arise from extraneous influences which depreciate real estate equities.

The Worth of Common Stocks

Dwight Rose, who some years ago created considerable stir in Wall Street by comparing common stocks favorably with bonds as "investments," presented extensive charts to show three points; first, that of the largest fire insurance companies the most successful investors had been those with the largest proportions of common stock and the least successful those with the smallest equity investment; second, that as a whole these companies had done better since 1908 on their stocks than on their bonds; and third, that industrial corporations are now the healthiest segment of our economic system, but that they have so few bonds outstanding that the only way the life insurance companies can invest in them is through common stock purchases.

The Stock Exchange has shown considerable interest in the matter, and in September published a list of common stock investments which, if made in 1921, would have turned out much more favorably than a similar amount placed in high-grade bonds. So Vice-President Howland Davis of the Exchange was asked by the Committee about this list, because it showed more favorable results for common stock investment than other lists cited at the hearing, and Mutual's Douglas had remarked earlier that it seemed to show a slight benefit from hindsight. Mr. Davis testified that he had originally requested his staff to pick the list at random.

Figures were presented to the Committee by Assistant Secretary Martin of the U. S. Trust Company showing that the eighteen most actively traded stocks from 1921 to 1940 had an average decrease of 59 per cent in income and 40 per cent in value. The United States Trust Company is considered by some persons in Wall Street as the Tiffany of the trust and estate business.

The Committee's other witnesses were practically unanimous in their opposition to the common stock proposal.

How Idea Started

The idea that life companies should go into common stocks apparently had its genesis with TNEC Monograph No. 28, issued last February. Two principal arguments were cited at the time for it, one for the benefit of policy-holders, the other a "social-minded" argument. The first was that the supply of satisfactory investments under present rules has virtually dried up in the last ten years, and the companies are hard put to it to find ways to earn their required reserves. As Lew Douglas put it on Tuesday: "I believe that . . . the life insurance companies need and should seek new investment outlets, especially those which might provide a higher rate of yield and at the same time safety of principal. I believe it evident that the position of the policy-holders would be improved if new safe outlets can be found. . . . If present trends continue, the life companies may within a few years find themselves holding little else than Government paper at a very low yield and at a high cost to policy-holders. . . . Numerous statistical analyses have been made of the safety and yield of common stocks as investments. Frankly, the results of an examination, while indecisive and conflicting, clearly and impressively indicate the pressing need for a complete study. . . ."

The other, "social-minded," argument for common stock investments was that by channelling much of the country's savings into bonds and mortgages the life companies have been helping to stifle risk-taking. This argument was virtually forgotten at the hearings Tuesday. The burden of the discussion seemed to be that the insurance companies need new investment outlets, but that the real question is whether common stocks provide a safe answer.

(To be continued)

War Risk Rates Raised on All U. S. Flagships

NEW YORK, (AP)—American insurance underwriters have issued a new schedule of war risk insurance rates, effective immediately raising the cost of policies on shipments by United States flag ships both in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Most of the rates for the insurance against the dangers of war were raised only by ⅛ to ½ of 1 per cent of the values of cargoes, but the rate for shipments to South Egyptian ports by way of the Cape of Good Hope was jumped from 4 per cent of the rate on shipments by U. S. flag ships to and from Greenland was raised to ½ of 1 per cent from ⅜ of 1 per cent.

American vessel shipments across the Pacific, eastbound, were raised to 1 per cent from ½ of 1 per cent, while westbound cargoes continued at a 2 per cent rate.

War risk rates on cargoes carried by other than United States flag ships run consistently higher throughout the long schedule.

Export-Import Bank to Help Latin Buyers

By Roland Hall Sharp

Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The log-jam of financial obstructions that holds back from many Latin-American importers the steel, machinery, and tools they desperately need, is about to be broken. This assurance is given by officials of the Export-Import Bank, now maturing a sort of "delivery insurance."

This insurance is designed to cover the period between placing of an order and its fulfillment. A great many Latin-American importers have to pay cash on the barrel-head when placing an order. The importers of limited means find the period between payment and delivery to be an insurmountable hurdle.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, confirmed that consideration is being given to this problem by several agencies of the Federal Government.

What Plan May Do

Under plans now being matured, this practical step, one of the most promising yet taken to strengthen Inter-American trade relations, is expected to do these important things:

1. Enable Latin-American importers to cut through some of the financial obstructions now placed between them and needed goods by wartime conditions.

2. Meet for the first time a long-range complaint of Latin Americans that many United States exporters have not offered as favorable credit terms as those given by Nazi Germany before the war, by Japan, and by Britain.

For years some practical move in this field has been desired by the southern countries. But there are many difficulties to be surmounted. Export-Import Bank officials warn against undue expectations, while giving assurances that tangible relief is on the way.

At present a Chilean industrialist, for example, who needs steel worth $100,000—not a large order as steel goes—must tie up that amount of money for an indeterminate period that may run through a year or more.

In Chilean territory, that sum amounts to 3,100,000 pesos. Since he could earn about 5 per cent on the money during a year, he stands to lose 155,000 pesos while marking time and waiting for his steel.

If he has to borrow the money in Chile, the interest rates run higher, so he would be out from 250,000 to 370,000 pesos.

Costs Prove Prohibitive

Such costs prove prohibitive for many importers, not only in Chile, but in all of the other Latin American countries.

North American exporters could do more than they are doing to relieve this situation, in the view of of Washington officials. Exporters have tended to slight Latin America, due to the heavy demand at home for machine tools, tractors, locomotives, generating and transmitting equipment, textile machinery, and similar products.

As a result, Latin America is hit from two directions.

First, actual deliveries are held up by the deficiency of goods and shipping space, even when finances are available.

Second, an important number of importers are not able to stand the extra financial strain of cash down with the order.

On all of the Latin American importers, present conditions impose a heavy financing cost.

From that background proceeds the search for solutions. The main difficulty is to find someone willing to take the exceptional risks involved just now in any kind of commercial paper that depends on delivery of goods.

Six-month letters of credit, for instance, may run out before delivery is made. Because of this hazard, manufacturers generally will not give normal guarantees of delivery under letters of credit, according to Export-Import Bank officials. Instead, they offer various kinds of substitute commercial paper, unsatisfactory from the Latin American viewpoint.

Loose Credit Methods Avoided

The same risks that give pause to private financiers give pause to the Export-Import Bank. This bank has set itself a course that steers emphatically away from loose methods of lending in South America. Warren Lee Pierson, the bank's President, told me three years ago he has no intention of repeating mistakes that led to the boom and crash of 1928-30.

The difficulty with delivery insurance is that the insurer may one morning wake up to find himself in the steel business, or the washing machine business. The Export-Import Bank does not want to come into ownership of belated goods piled on the docks, undelivered. On the other hand, this bank was established largely to aid the solidarity of the American Republics with practical financial measures.

Many private and official agencies have been interested in easing the credit position of Latin Americans. They still are suffering from bad effects of loans that were urged on them during the orgy of Wall Street speculation.

While details of the new export financing plan are not announced, the general idea is to have the Export-Import Bank stand in the background, under careful safeguards. With this backing, the ordinary commercial banks of the importer in Latin America, and the exporter in this country, would cover the transaction during the time between placing of the order and delivery of goods.

The importer would not have to pay until he had the goods. It is also planned to permit added credit of 60 days or so after delivery.

New Swift & Co. Vice-Presidents

Porter M. Jarvis

Eugene A. Moss

Dr. Roy C. Newton

Charles T. Prendeville

Swift & Co. announces the election of four new vice-presidents. All of the new officers are men of long experience with the company. Porter M. Jarvis will be assistant to the president. Eugene A. Moss will have jurisdiction over by-products and certain other departments. Dr. Roy C. Newton will have charge of research. Charles T. Prendeville takes charge of cotton and soybean oil mills.

Over 1,000,000 Commercial Vehicles Made in U. S. in Year; New Record

DETROIT (AP)—The growing importance of the truck in the American way of living is reflected in statistics of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association indicating the production this calendar year of one commercial vehicle out of every five automotive units assembled.

It will be the first time in the history of the nation's automotive industry that 1,000,000 or more commercial vehicles have been produced in one year. Nearest to that figure was the 893,085 total of 1937.

Military requirements, of course, are a factor in the accelerated output of trucks, but the car industry, in stressing the importance of commercial units, has pointed out that some 48,000 communities throughout the United States rely wholly upon such vehicles for essential services.

The place of the truck in civilian and military life was given careful study by the Office of Production Management when it laid down output quotas sharply curtailing production volume of the car industry. It limited output of light trucks but allotted an A-3 priority to all commercial units of one and one-half ton rated capacity and over.

Along with this action there is under way a survey of all trucks and busses in the United States as potential units in a huge fleet of defense carriers, designed, in an extreme emergency, to break bottlenecks and keep goods moving.

Ceiling Prices Put On Hides and Skins

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson ordered ceiling prices on hides, kips, and calf skins placed on a shipping-point basis, set up a separate price list for Pacific Coast hides, and abolished certain dealers' commissions.

New maximums for coast hides will be 13½ cents a pound for steers and cows and 10 cents a pound for bulls.

Mr. Henderson declared that a change from the present basis to a shipping-point basis would afford all buyers of hides and skins equal opportunity to compete for available supplies.

The decision to prohibit dealers from charging service commissions on goods sold for their own account resulted from disclosure that many dealers were charging commissions on all sales, whether or not any special service was performed for the buyer.

Cotter Succeeds Jones As HOLC General Manager

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resignation of Charles A. Jones as general manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and appointment of Charles F. Cotter, deputy general manager in charge of loan service, as his successor is announced by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Mr. Jones' resignation, effective November 30, was attributed to his inability to transfer his residence to New York City, the new headquarters of the HOLC.

Mr. Cotter, born in Massachusetts, was First Massachusetts State Manager and then Regional Manager of the corporation in New England until his transfer to Washington in 1935 as Deputy General Manager.

Western Wool Price Highest Since 1925

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 22 (AP)—The highest price offered since 1925 for wool produced on the western range, 47 cents a pound, was received by Charles H. Johnston of Ridgway, Mont., at the auction of the Merrion & Wilkins commission firm.

The price was paid for a 7,100-pound clip of original bag wool yesterday. A 12,000-pound clip of original bag brought John H. Johnston of Ridgway 46½ cents a pound.

Rate on New Treasury Note Issue Is 1 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury officially announced it had adopted the policy of ultimately converting the $7,000,000,000 debts of other Federal agencies into direct Treasury obligations.

Although Secretary Henry Morgenthau had indicated this policy for several days, it was not promulgated until a circular was issued offering Treasury notes in exchange for $299,839,000 of maturing ⅞ per cent RFC notes and $204,241,000 of maturing 1 per cent notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The new Treasury notes, for which exchange offers will be received beginning Oct. 23, will be 1 per cent Treasury securities maturing March 15, 1946, or in about 4½ years.

The Treasury announcement said that "in order to reduce the number of financing operations in the market in behalf of the Government and to simplify the financing program, an issuance of Treasury notes is being made available to the holders of the two maturing corporate issues.

"It is contemplated that all of the Government-guaranteed issues now outstanding in the hands of the public will eventually be converted into Treasury issues so that the market will ultimately be dealing with one class of Government obligations."

However, since the securities of Government agencies will be converted into Treasury obligations only as each security comes due for payment, the Treasury estimated it would take about five years before the goal is achieved.

In the meantime, if any Government agency that formerly borrowed money directly from the Government needs any new money, it will borrow it from the Treasury and the Treasury will supply the money out of funds it borrows from the public.

As the securities of other agencies are converted into Treasury obligations they will be added onto the public debt of the Treasury, now at a record high of $52,959,142,361.

U. S. Gold Imports $10,254,189 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports in the week ended October 15 totaled $10,254,189.

This was about $3,000,000 more than the preceding week, but about a similar amount less than two weeks ago.

Principal shipments were $5,955,947 from Australia and $3,540,296 from Canada.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve Banks declined $2,076,241 to a total of $2,018,929,014.

Silver imports were $763,184, including $527,666 from Mexico and $103,253 from Canada.

Gold exports amounted to $1,086 and silver exports $1,813.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

It's an Old Celtic Custom—
Wear BROGUES with Tweeds

The brogue began centuries ago in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands, but was long since adopted by men the world over as the good companion for tweeds and countryside. Shoe stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor offer excellent brogues at all times, and particularly now that fall and winter doings make them so suitable.

Corporate Earnings

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1941	Net Per Com. Shr. 1940
American Chicle Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	$906,567	$850,514	$2.09	$1.95
Beech-Nut Packing Co.				
Nine months to Sept. 30 *	2,279,911	2,142,617	5.20	4.90
Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	331,603	413,556	.94	1.17
Nine months to Sept. 30	1,148,690	1,065,737	3.26	2.85
Ben Ami Co.				
Nine months to Sept. 30	935,489	971,313	*2.56	*2.65
Butler Brothers				
Nine months to Sept. 30	1,626,705	304,538	...	...
Cream of Wheat Corp.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	221,821	235,242	.37	.39
Eaton Manufacturing Co.				
Nine months to Sept. 30	3,100,851	2,722,850	4.40	3.87
Hanna, M. A., Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	1,006,168	912,607	.83	.74
Nine months to Sept. 30	2,578,712	2,216,915	2.06	1.81
Hercules Powder Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	1,525,442	1,470,763	1.06	1.02
Nine months to Sept. 30	4,386,632	3,744,936	3.01	2.84
Island Creek Coal Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	480,027	886,973	.74	1.04
Le Tourneau, R. G., Inc.				
Nine months to Sept. 30	2,216,887	1,458,993	4.85	3.24
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.				
Nine months to Sept. 30	6,996,560	7,314,781	2.78	2.91
National Biscuit Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	2,813,716	2,527,034	.33	.33
Year to Sept. 30	11,204,596	10,796,951	1.50	1.44
National Gypsum Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	556,581	526,449	.37	†.36
Nine months to Sept. 30	1,200,629	1,085,084	.75	.68
Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	133,504	116,842	.79	.66
Nine months to Sept. 30	260,659	277,044	1.54	1.63
Rustless Iron & Steel Corp.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	545,740	300,675	.36	.20
Nine months to Sept. 30	1,710,201	787,240	1.77	.75
Wrigley, Wm., Jr., Co.				
Quarter to Sept. 30	2,171,669	1,947,660	1.10	1.00
Nine months to Sept. 30	6,810,651	6,766,314	3.36	3.44

*On Class B shares. †On smaller number of outstanding shares.

Listen New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Westinghouse 9 Months' Net $15,860,252

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A net profit of $15,860,252 for the first nine months of 1941 was reported by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company which also said orders booked in the same period totaled $450,242,292, an increase of 72 per cent over the corresponding months of 1940.

"The financial outlook is excellent," said Chairman A. W. Robertson, adding that the net earnings for the first nine months of the year were nine per cent above the same period of 1940. Federal taxes amounted to $45,302,297, an increase of 115 per cent.

Sales billed by the company during the first nine months were $269,709,773, up 54 per cent; and unfilled orders for the same period totaled $394,861,959, an increase of 160 per cent. Employment reached an all-time peak of 75,000, a gain of more than 25,000 since the middle of 1940.

Mr. Robertson said the company had doubled its total output since the national defense program began, adding:

Despite this, our backlog of unfilled orders represents a year's work at our present rate of production. To keep up with new orders still coming in, we are steadily increasing production both by improving our production facilities and increasing the skill of new employees through training."

Of the new money which the company shortly will obtain from the sale of additional stock, Mr. Robertson said, $21,000,000 will be used to pay off loans for working capital and the balance will be added to the cash surplus of the company. He said no additional plants were contemplated "and extraordinary expansion of facilities probably will be financed by the Government."

Week's Carloadings Up 2.1 P. C. to Best Level Since 1930

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 922,884 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 18.

This was an increase of 19,007 cars, or 2.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 108,975 cars, or 13.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 66,595 cars, or 7.8 per cent, compared with 1939.

Loadings were the highest for 1941, the previous high being 919,510 for the week ended Sept. 27. Loadings were the highest for any week since Nov. 2, 1930, when they totaled 934,715 cars.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

Increase over—	This wk.	Last wk.	Year ago	Last wk.	Year ago
Misc freight	407,450	14,851	54,959		
Less than carlot mdse.					
Coal	159,285	11,433		496	
Grain and grain products	167,613	4,081	46,924		
Livestock	37,564	1,011		822	
Forest products	22,805	2,979		446	
Ore	46,117	1,485		4,905	
Coke	68,808	4,712		920	
Decrease	13,042	117		1,343	

Wheat Trade Active In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Wheat prices backed and filled most of the session today, but rallied 2 cents a bushel on receipt of news that a congressional committee had approved boosting of parity payments to 100 per cent from the 85 per cent existing now.

The House agriculture committee, with only 2 dissenting votes, approved the boost of parity payments on wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice for 1942 and 1943.

Announcement of the vote was followed quickly by the biggest price bulge of the day. However, profit taking pushed quotations down and the close was approximately a cent above yesterday's final prices.

London Market Continues Firm

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The stock market continued with a firm undertone ½ the close despite some easing on German claims of new advances in the Moscow area. Numerous securities recorded advances on the day, with gilt-edged bonds gaining up to ⅛.

Leading industrials were higher by fractions. Kaffirs were steady but development issues were down slightly. Home rails held at lower quotations established earlier. Oils were easier.

Municipal Awards

Bids received by the City of Newburyport, Mass., $18,000 Municipal Relief Loan included: First & Ocean National Bank of Newburyport, 100.639 for 1¼s; Tyler & Co. 100.626 for 1¼s, and R. L. Day 100.09 for 1¼s.

The bids on the Town of Danvers, Mass., $40,000 Electric Light Loan Bonds included Tyler & Co. 100.19 for ½ of 1 per cent coupons. First National Bank 100.11 for ½ of 1 per cent coupons, Newton Abbe & Co. 100.90 for the ¾ of 1 per cent, Coffin & Burr 100.539 for the ¾ of 1 per cent and R. L. Day 100.13 for the ¾ of 1 per cent.

Cotton Exported to Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that 102,182 bales of cotton had been exported to Canada under an export subsidy program inaugurated September 27. In order to help make American cotton competitive in the Canadian market, the department is paying a subsidy rate of 2.3 cents a pound.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000

	High	Low	2:00
Treasury			
3 2½s 45-54	105.21	105.21	105.21
1 3½s 46-44	106.20	106.20	106.20
1 3½s 49-46	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 2½s 53-49	107.31	107.31	107.31
1 2s 55-51	112.17	112.17	112.17
5 2½s 58-56	111.30	111.30	111.30
3 2½s 65-60	105.6	105.6	105.6
27 2½s 72-67	103.6	103	103.6
New York City Bonds			
62 s3 80	110¾	110	110¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000

	High	Low	2:00
4 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	63	63	63
2 Alb & Sus 2½s 46	84	83½	83½
12 Alleghany 5s '44 mod	91¼	91¼	91¼
12 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	79	78¾	79
4 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	63½	62½	63½
5 Allied Stra 4½s 51	59	59	59
8 Am & Por P 5s 2030	104	104	104
13 AmIGChem 5½s 49	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
4 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Am T & T 3s 56	109½	109½	109½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	112	111¾	111¾
5 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
21 AT&SF 4s 95	106½	106	106
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	109½	109½	109½
1 AT&SF 4s 1908-55	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 AT&Cha AL 4½s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 AL Line 1st 4s 52	100	100	100
4 ACLine clt 4s 52	80	79	80
3 AC Line 4½s 64	70	69½	70
20 AC Line 5s 45	63	63	63
5 All Refin 3s 53	96¾	96¼	96¾
21 B&O 1st mig 4s st	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 B&O 5s st A	62	61¾	61¾
1 B&O 5s st C	32½	32½	32½
1 B&O 2000 st D	36½	36½	36½
10 B&O 5s st F	32½	32½	32½
85 B&O cv 4s st	32¾	32¾	32¾
44 B&O cv 4s 48	33	32¾	33
23 B&O PLE&WV4s51st	59¾	59¼	59½
2 B&O SW 50 st	50¼	50	50
4 Bang&Arov4s51st	41½	41½	41½
1 BeneIndLoan 2¼s 50	47½	47½	47½
6 Beth-Stl 2½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
27 Bos&Me 4½s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Bos&Me 4s 60	36¾	36¼	36¾
2 Bos&NY Airl. 4s 55	69¾	69¼	69¾
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	20½	20½	20½
37 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	108½	108½	108½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Buf R&P 5s st	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	37¾	37	37¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Can Nat Rys 5s 70	108	108	108
2 Can Nat 52/69 Jly	109	109	109
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Can Pac 5s 44	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	108	108	108
1 CenNYPow 3½s 82	96	96	96
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	107¼	107	107¼
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	51¼	51¼	107¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 ChampionP&P4½s 50	85½	84¾	85½
1 C&O 4½s 92	105½	105½	105½
1 C&O rfg 2½s 96E	132¾	132¾	132¾
33 Chi&Alton 3s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 CB&Q rfg 2½s 71 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	76¼	75¾	76¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 CB&Q 4s 1T 49	81¾	81¼	81¾
2 CB&Q 3½s 71 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	88¾	88¼	88¾
21 ChiGtWest 4s 88	38¾	38¾	38¾
31 CMSP&P 4s 89	66¾	66¾	66¾
6 CMSP&P ref 5s 2000	10¾	10½	10¾
17 CM&StP 4½s 89C	24	24	24
1 CM&StP gen 4s 89	40¾	40½	40¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 37	38	37¾	38
1 Chi & NW 4½s 87	34½	34	34
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	25¼	25¼	25¼
15 Chi & NW 5s 2037C	24	24	24
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	24	24	24
8 CRI P rfg 4½s 34	48	48	48
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	12	12	12
9 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	104	104	104
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 72	49¾	49½	49¾
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	71½	71½	71½
1 ColuG&Ohio El 3¼s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	110¼	110¼	110½
1 Consum Coal 5s 60	111¾	111½	111¾
1 Consum Pow 2¾s 60	82	82	82½
10 Continental Oil 2¾s 48	109	109	109
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	103¼	103	103¼
2 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 ctf	28	28	28
1 Cuba R R 7½s 46 ctf	26	25¾	26
1 Del P & L 4½s 71	55	54	54½
14 D & R G 4s 36	107¼	107¼	107¼
23 D & R G West 5s 55	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	31¾	31¼	31¾
49 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	52	51¾	52
28 Erie gen lien 4s 96	97½	97½	97½
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	61¼	61¼	61¼
9 Erie 4s 95 wi	58¾	58¾	58¾
10 Erie cv 4s 53 B	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Erie 4s Jer 6s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	121¼	121¼	121¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	99¼	99¼	99¼
27 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¼	94	94¼
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gouv & Owego 5s 42	106	106	106
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	102	102	102
12 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	87	87	87
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106½	106½	106½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gulf M & N 5s 56	78	78	78
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	87½	87½	87½
1 Gulf StSti 4½s 61	69	68½	69
5 Hudsonvale 5s 37	104	104	104
45 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	38¾	38¼	38¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Ill Cen Tel 2¾s 81	10	9¾	10
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 51	40	40	40
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	89½	89½	89½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	40	40	40
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40	40	40
1 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41	41	41
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	41¼	41	41¼
12 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	50	49¾	50
8 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	44	44
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 48	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15	14¾	15
26 Inter Met Mar 6s 41	108	1-32	100
4 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104¾	104¾
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104	104¼
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	101	101	101
14 Int T&T 5s 55	45½	45½	45½
1 Kan&Mich 4s 59	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 KCPG&Elec 4s 59	104	104	104
3 K C Term 4s 60	43¾	43¾	43¾
10 Kansas Cy 3¼s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Kresge Found 3s 60	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	101½	101½	101½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42B	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84¼	84¼	84¼
42 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	97	97	97
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	60	60	60
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	48	48	48
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	39½	39½	39½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	101	100¾	101
1 Long Isl rfg 4½s 49 st	96	96	96
3 Louis & N 3½s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Lou & N 50 J M 4½s 53	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	82	82	82
2 Manati Sug 4½s 57	50	50	50
11 McKess & Rob 5½s '56	105	105	105
1 Mead Corp 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Midland RR NJ 5s 40	47	47	47
17 MStPaSSM 8rd 5s 38	47	47	47
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	89½	89½	89½
2 M-K-Tex 5½s 67	25½	25½	25½
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	27¼	27¼	27¼
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24	24	24
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21¾	21¼	21¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21¾	21¼	21¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¼	27¼	27¼
30 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¾	26¾	26¾
30 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
18 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¼	27¼	27¼
35 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Mont Power 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Montreal Tr 3s 41	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Mor G Essex 4½s 55	79	79	79
1 Mount StT&T 3½s 68	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	110	110	110
7 Nat Distil 2½s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	104¼	104	104¼
4 New Eng T&T 5s 52	62	62	62
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	123	123	123
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	105½	105½	105½
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	43¾	43¾	43¾
14 NY&GreenwdL5s46	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	60½	58	60½
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46	46	46
18 NYS 4½s 2013 A	56¾	54¾	55
5 NYC cn 4s 98	50	49¼	49¾
10 NYC cv 5½s 46	55½	55¼	55½
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	55¼	55	55
26 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	80¼	80¼	80¼
19 NY Ch&StL 4s 346	62	61¾	62
12 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	73½	73½	73½
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	82¾	82¼	82¾
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 NYNH&H 4s 47	115¼	115¼	115¼
8 NYNH&H 4½s 67	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 67	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	6	6	6
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26	26	26¼
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 NY Tel 2¾s 67	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 NY Trap R 4s 46 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Niagara 8h cv 5½s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Norf Sou 5s 61 rstr ct	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NorOhio 5s 45 unst	27¾	27¾	27¾
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	68	68
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61¼	61¼	61¼
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52¼	52¼
24 Nor Pac 4s 97	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Nor Sty Pow 3½s 67	42¾	41¾	42¾
12 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7¼	7	7
11 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
3 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Oni Pr N Fall 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Pac Gas&E 2½s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
30 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
20 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	113¾	113½	113½
9 Pac Tel&T 3½s '66 B	87½	87½	87½
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Pen Co 4s '63	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105¼	104¾	104¾
2 Pen RR 3½s '70	101	100¾	101
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	94¼	94½	94½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	43½	43½	43½
2 Phila Co 4½s '61	71¾	71	71¼
3 Phila Elec 2½s '67	107½	107½	107½
8 Ph Read C&I inc 6s '49	111½	111½	111½
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 PCC & St L 4s '57 G	104	104	104
1 Pitts Sht 3½s '52	113	113	113
1 Pitts & W 4½s 60C	85½	85½	85½
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58 A	65½	65	65½
16 Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	65½	65	65½
1 PittsCkvMtkG4½s61asd	99	99	99
1 ChileMtBk6½s61asd	13	13	13
2 ChileMtBk 6½s 61	13	13	13
2 Chile Mtg Bk6s 61 asd	13	13	13
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	14¼	14½	14¼
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
9 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chilean Mun 7s asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Colomb 3s '70	41¼	40¾	41
1 Colom Mtg Bk 7s 47	32½	32½	32½
1 Copenhag 5s252	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	35	35	35
9 Costa Rica 7s 51	31½	31½	31½
6 Denmark 6s 42	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 El Salvador 8s 48ct	70	69¾	70
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65(45)z	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Haiti 6s 52	8	6¾	8
4 Hung Munic 7s 46	69	69	69
1 Met Water 5½s 50	74	74	74
15 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6	6	6
6 N Sou Wales 5s 57	77	77	77
2 Sou Wales 3s 58	77	77	77
1 Nor Sou Wales 3s 55	85	85	85
2 Panama 3½s 94 A st	47	42½	42½
9 Peru 1st 6s 60	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Queensld 6s 47	89	89	89
1 Rio G do Sul 8s 46	89½	89	89
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Sao Paulo 8s 50	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	26	26	26
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	6	6	6
1 Yokohama 6s 61	41	41	41
	45	45	45

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,705,000; previous day, 5,939,900; week ago, 7,477,900; year ago, 6,054,400; two years ago, 9,230,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,700,059,425; year ago, 1,269,054,350; two years ago, 1,697,341,075.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Am Zinc L&S pf $1.25		Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Hearn DS 6 cv pf 75c		Nov. 1	Oct. 29
Extra			
Oswego Falls Cp	5c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Youngstwn S & Tube 25c		Dec. 15	Nov. 22
Irregular			
Natra R Asso, Inc 75c		Nov. 6	Oct. 27
Pelzwolle Corp	$1.40	Oct. 30	Oct. 25
Pneuma Seale, Ltd 50c		Nov. 4	Oct. 25
Resumed			
Cent V Sugar 95½c		Nov. 7	Oct. 31
Year End			
Youngstown S & T 75c		Dec. 15	Nov. 22
Special			
Adams Express 15c		Nov. 7	Oct. 31
Regular			
Bank of Montreal	12 Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Barnsdall Oil	50c	Dec. 8	Nov. 14
Bohn Alum & Br	50c	Dec. 22	Dec. 14
Buckeye Bll Cast	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Butler Bros	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 5
Cedar Rap Mf & Pr	37½c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 5
Cent Vt P S pf	75c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Colonial Stores	$1.50 Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do pf	25c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Crown C & Seal, Ltd	62½c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dietzsphone pf	50c Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
East Shore Pub Serv	$2 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
$6.50 pf			
Do pf	$1.62½ Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Kendall Co pf A	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Ky Util Jr pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
National Biscuit	87½c Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 1
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Oswego Falls Corp	10c Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 14
Sierra Pac Pow	40c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Do pf	50c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
W Pa P&Paper pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31

McKesson & Robbins Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., reported estimated earnings for the three months ended Sept. 30 of $1,352,825 after provision for $119,875 debenture interest and 5992,000 federal taxes. The company's operation since it was returned to private management July 1. Net sales for the three months were $50,213,046, while was $134,744,381, compared with $110,768,462 in the like 1940 period, an increase of 21.65 per cent.

Maine Central Pays Arrearage

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Directors of the Maine Central Railroad have declared a dividend of $9 per share on prior preference stock of record as of Oct. 25. Payment covers arrearage on the stock, dividends on which are cumulative, up to and including, July 1, 1937. The last dividend voted on this class of the road's stock was paid November 7, 1940, when an $8.50 dividend paid cumulative amounts due up to January 1, 1936.

Peoples Gas Income Rises

CHICAGO (AP)—Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $556,561 or 85 cents a share in the three months ended Sept. 30 against a net loss of $17,834 in the like 1940 period. For the first nine months net income was $3,181,491 or $4.85 against $2,231,011 or $3.40 last year.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	9¾
American Hardware Co	23¾	25¾
American Manufacturing	25	27½
American Wringer Co	80	83
Amoskeag Company	5½	6¾
Amoskeag Company pf	23¾	
Appleton Company	73¾	
Applied Arts Corp	27	30
Arlington Mills	39½	42½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23	25
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17¾
Auto Ordnance	2¼	2¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24¾	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	113
Berkshire Fine Spinning	3½	4¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	39½	
Bird & Son Inc 5pf	62	67
Boston Wharf Company	102	
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	14¼	16¾
Boston Worsted Mills pf	31½	34½
Brinks Inc	4¼	4¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	77	83
Central Railway Signal A	3½	4¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	39½	
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	31¾	34¾
Dewey2& Almy Chemical Co	14½	16¾
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	26	29
Domestic Finance Corp pf	105¼	110½
Draper Corporation	21	23½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	70½	78½
Eastern Corporation	16	18
Eastern Corporation pf	8¼	8¾
Excelon Co	16¼	18¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11¼	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	13¾	15¾
Franklin Process	28	31
Fruit of the Loom	11	12½
General Fire Extinguisher	18½	17¼
General Machinery	27¼	30¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	19	21¼
Goodall Worsted Company	23¾	25¾
Graton & Knight Co	46¼	46½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	76¼	75¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	50¾	53¾
Great Northern Paper Co	80¾	80¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	85¾	85
Greenfield Tap & Die $1.50 cv pf	80	85
Harrington & Richardson	17	21
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	4¼	5¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	11¼	13¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	19	21¼
Hooker Electro Chem	23¾	25¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	21¾	23¾
International Machine Tool	16¾

House Promotes Court Trials For Accused Judges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation effecting machinery for the removal of Federal judges from office after a trial by a Circuit Court of Appeals.

The bill, defeated last year, was approved on a vote of 124 to 121.

At present the judges can only be removed after a trial in the United States Senate. The bill would provide an additional method.

Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, of the House Judiciary Committee, told the House that in many cases, impeachment trials in the Senate are fair neither to the defendant nor to the Government, primarily because Senators are too busy with their normal duties to listen to the arguments.

Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama contended that the legislation was no evasion of the Constitution as Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan and others had argued, and was only supplementary to Section Three of the Constitution which stipulates that judges shall hold office during good behavior.

"This is one of the most atrocious things ever presented to the House," Mr. Wolcott said, "and it it doesn't violate the Constitution, it at least sets up machinery to do so. I don't like this constant fooling around with the Constitution."

'First' Group Ask A War Resolve

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—The America First Committee asked President Roosevelt last night to settle the issue of peace or war by submitting to Congress "a resolution for the declaration of a state of war between the United States and the German Reich."

The organization, in an open letter to the White House, served notice that it would vigorously oppose adoption of such a resolution, but maintained that "the integrity of this Nation and loyalty to the Constitution demand that the decision between peace or war now be made by Congress."

In releasing copies of the message, Gen. Robert E. Wood, Acting Chairman of the group opposing American participation in the conflict abroad, said that the proposed amendment to the Neutrality Act to permit United States merchant ships to enter war zones would make American entry into the war inevitable. He contended that the proposal marked the culmination of the "the studied program to put us into war . . . without stating the issue in an honest, straightforward way."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED

WANTED
Two housemen: also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-79, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED: DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES
LaSalle Extension University is expanding its nation-wide organization to meet the growing demands for specialized business training. We can offer limited number of permanent, valuable territories to reliable men who are qualified—or willing to be trained—to promote our training service. Applicants must be men of character, good practical education, industrious, capable of earning upward of $2500 a year. Thorough training and co-operation given, with leads from extensive national advertising. An unusual opportunity for men of the right caliber. If you meet the qualifications, write John D. Morris, Vice-President, 4103 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving business experience and personal data.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., 91 Vista Place—Near subway and trains; 5 rooms and sun porch, oil heat; continuous hot water; adults; $65. Phone Mo. 8-4544.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—APARTMENT TO SHARE with another Christian Scientist; Southern lady of refinement. Write Box 44, 1293 National Press Building.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ large rooms in modern, high-class elevator apt. bldg.; most conveniently located; $75. 5E White Swan Apts.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94TH, 60 W.—1 room, kitchenette; Frigidaire, phone extension, semi-private bath; 2nd floor; private house; references.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co.; Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS
MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
431 Amsterdam Ave. (86th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Ave. N. Y. C. TR. 4-8668

CLEANING AND DYEING

BARNETT FRENCH CLEANER
We Call and Deliver—MO 2-8200
2802 Broadway, Corner 111th Street, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, beautiful surroundings. Good food; 3 baths; capacity 14. Open all year. loving hospitality. $14. Booklets, Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
Garments to Measure, Remodeling, Repairing, Blending
2021 Broadway, Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C.

Local Classified (Continued)

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY to share my beautiful South Shore home as paying guest; every comfort; ocean view Box W-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED house to rent, 6 rooms, all modern improvements, playroom, oil heat; in Dedham, Mass.; refs. required. Call Ded. 2287-R.

LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, November 13, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of repairs to portions of sea wall, Lynn Shore Reservation, Lynn. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $1500.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner. October 17, 1941.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m., Thursday, November 13, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of constructing a portion of sea wall, Nantasket Beach Reservation, Hull. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $600.00 payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner
October 17, 1941.

MILLINERY

LADIES — "Modette" Famous Sample Hats — Saves you 50% on your hat bills. Original models from America's leading designers. $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Modette Co., 55 W. 42nd (Room 1048), N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN —Delightful place to live, best foods, private baths, parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 6010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT TUNING $2.50, any distance; repairs reasonable; 27 years' experience—churches, schools. Alfredge, 220 72 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. SH. 3-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 20 miles' radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 23 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

CITY ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, October 23, 1941.
In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Fourth Day of November, 1941

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for **Mayor**, for **two members** of the **School Committee**, and for **one member** of the **City Council** in each ward.

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1931
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Rm. with priv. bath, stall shower; large cor. rm.; unsurpassed Fenway view; quiet, comfortable home. Tel. Ken. 3378, 58 Fenway, Apt. 10.

BROOKLYN — Room with adjoining bath, cross ventilation, kitchen privileges; business person. Box X-71, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. C.—Comfortable, quiet, homelike; private family; no other roomers; all subways. 685 Sterling Place, Kast.

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $8. Mrs. DeCamp.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen; use of phone; garage; convenient transportation. 1414 Varnum St., N. W. Phone Randolph 3753.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—GENTLEMAN, bedroom-den, private bath, first floor new home; half block from bus, Takoma Park, Md. Shepherd 4876-R.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured.
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Newark, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Newark. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4556

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. J. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. Wis. 7-7000

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 6-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPODE
The Fine English Dinnerware
Just one of many distinguished names featured in the lovely NEW China Shop in our new, modern basement.
HOWLAND'S

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Visit Wishmaker's House in Bridgeport Only at
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 o. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
54 East Putnam Ave. 381 Greenwich Ave.

Lamp Shades
also
Shades Made to Order and Recovered
The Greenwich Electrical
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

ROUND HILL FARMS
Grade A Jersey, Guernsey Milk
TELEPHONE 188

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Jewelers
Leading Makes of Silverware
Diamonds
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

Fireplace Accessories
Andirons • Fire Screens
Kindlers • Wood Baskets
Fireplace Sets
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your Party
Large variety of Spreads for Sandwiches —Fancy Wafers, Crackers and that different "something" to make your party a success.
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 32-4672

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

ROCKWELL SILVER CO.
Retail Dept. 35 Maple Street
Silver Decorated Gifts
OPEN DAILY
10-12 1-5

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS
PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
Telephone 3770 100 Main Street
Washing Polishing Lubricating
AAA ALA

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

Let us assist you with your House Cleaning
Send
RUGS BLANKETS DRAPERIES
to
NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Just Phone 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St., 388 Main St.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
97 WHITNEY AVE. 5-8197

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards
CLEANERS

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1838
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

FLANNELETTE GOWNS
and Pajamas in plain colors—pink and blue—also in flowered prints. $1.29 to $1.98.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

REPAIR SERVICE
Any repair or alteration work planned on for Holiday Season should be done very early. The large volume of Repair Work in all companies indicates slight chance of work being done during December.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

ARTIST MATERIALS
Radios, Victrolas, Electrical Appliances, Office Furniture and Supplies, Hoover Cleaners, Gifts, Books, Stationery.
DONNELLY'S
31 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2129

Mary Brown
FROCKS FOR EVERY OCCASION
STAMFORD CONN.
BELLEAIR, FLORIDA — HYANNIS, MASS.

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY
TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD CONN.

DARIEN HAND LAUNDRY
STRICTLY HAND WORK
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2186

SPORTS OUTFITTERS
SKIS—SKATES—SPORTSWEAR
Bob's Sports
SPORTING GOODS
Near Hotel Davenport STAMFORD

Right Now—Repair or Remodel Your Fur Coat
Reasonable Rates—Glazing
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Order Your
PERSONALIZED
Christmas Cards
NOW!
and avoid the rush which always comes late in the season.
25 for $1.00 50 for $1.60
25 for $1.50 12 for $1.95

Thanksgiving comes early this year. There is still time to redecorate your guest room.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3638

The home of fashion-right clothes that are perfectly simple—yet simply perfect.
Sugenheimers
New Fall and Winter Styles in Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

Oil Burning Room Heaters
Complete line of Heaters. Heating capacity from 1 to 4 rooms. Shop at Sears and save.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET
In Our Girls' Department!
REVERSIBLE COATS
with a heavy woolen plaid on one side—rain and wind resistant processed material on the other $10.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Greater-Than-Ever
October Coat Event
Untrimmed, fur-trimmed Fur Coats. Offering the best investment possibilities in years!
Mutter's Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland
BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 294
Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York
ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save Work . . . Save Money
with these helpful Killip Services
Curtains expertly laundered and refinished
blankets washed the "woolen-mills way" and new bindings sewed on . . . pillows sanitized rugs cleaned by safe methods . . . frayed collars and cuffs on men's shirts replaced with new sanforized ones.
These are just a few of the services which have made the name Killip a symbol for time saving and money saving in thousands of homes.
Get the Killip Quality
FOR SERVICE - - Phone 5-3311

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
Broadway at Madison Ave.
Our newly decorated and refurnished Trutype rooms await your inspection.

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

WHITNEYS
The only store in Albany that gives charge customers the convenience of the famous
CHARGA-PLATE
Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

"Not the cheapest but the best."
Complete permanent wave 5.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 1.25
FRED GROTHE
106 State St. Tel. 4-6881

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

FRANK H.
ADAMS
Jewelers by tradition
66 NORTH PEARL STREET
Authorized
ELGIN WATCH
Sales and Service Dealer

NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 8-4258 3-4759

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come Early
to the Binghamton Press Cooking School and see the famous movie,
"THE LADY WALKS"
Exceptionally interesting and instructive showing of proper foot posture
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

KNABE
KIMBALL
LESTER-
FISCHER
CABLE-NELSON
PIANOS
Fowler's Piano Dept
Read A. Dimmock, Mgr.
The Piano House of Binghamton

60 YEARS
In October, 1881, this store started business, in a small way, with the motto "Good Goods, Square Dealing, Fair Prices." Beginning Thursday, October 23, we inaugurate our 60th Anniversary Sale with the same principles of our original slogan. You will surely save money if you buy now
AT McLEAN'S
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
343-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3331 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.00
Luncheons 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor Bronxville Rd.

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0151—2-0154

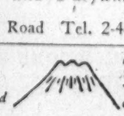
CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

QUAKER STATE
MO 8-9096 Fa 4-4844
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
— DOG FOOD —
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Distinctive American and Oriental Food Served
Truly a treat to dine here



FUJIYAMA TEA ROOM
20 Studio Arcade Tel. 2-4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 6397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
42 West Chippewa Street
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining and Dressmaking
Prices Reasonable
Phone: WA. 9753

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Nash CustomTailored Clothes
Tailoring—Remodeling
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes
2220 Kensington Ave. AM. 6123

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

CORTLAND

Buy Them Here!
Choose, from our shelves, many of your favorite foods that are nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Coe F. Dexter
5 Grant St. Phone 1985

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

Save on Your Fuel Bills with Storm Sash and Doors
Let us quote you
MAXSON & STARIN
43 E. Court St. Phone Cortland 52 Grove St. Homer
Cortland County's Oldest Lumber Yard

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Beautiful
Clocks—Radios—Lamps
Well-styled, to harmonize with your furniture ensemble.
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
118 N. Main St. Dial 2-0974

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
CAYADUTTA STREET

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES
Residential, Commercial
Industrial
Many designs to choose from
P. E. CONOVER
28 S. Main St. Phone 3968

FREE! FREE!
$4000 in cash prizes
See advertisement in Life Magazine Oct. 20—Page 13
Then ask your Laundry Rosteman
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers—Cleaners

ITHACA

You will enjoy Greater Fall Motoring Pleasure with
GULFLEX Lubrication and GULF NO-NOX Gasoline
Get Goodyear Tires and Batteries at
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

Buy Toys Early
6th Floor
BIGELOW'S

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
37 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Opening a New and Greater Nelson's
dedicated to better serve you with fine merchandise at low prices
THE NEW NELSON'S
of Jamestown, A Fine Dept. Store

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE 9760 2964 DELAWARE AVE.

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
Men's Wear—Clothing
Adam and Dobbs Hats
2866 Delaware Ave., Phone De 4224

COPLEY'S RED & WHITE
Myron at Parkwood Avenue
Meats and Fresh Vegetables
Ri. 4400 We Deliver
Open Evenings

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

RAY CRAMB TEL. LARCH. 1161
WESTCHESTER ART SHOP
Artistic Picture Framing
Paintings Cleaned
Restored
134A Larchmont Avenue, near Post Rd.

Accessory Shop
Girdles, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Exclusive Agents for
California Sportswear
1931 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW
IT'S DELICIOUS
IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

MILLICENT KALT
Smart Clothes
Beautiful Shoes
23 E. Main Street
Telephone Bay Shore 832

FAR ROCKAWAY

Sol's Dairy & Grocery
Appetizers — Beverages
1412 Cornaga Ave., near Mott Ave.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2209
WE DELIVER

Far Rockaway 7-2838
A. ABRAMSON
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Licensed Plumber for New York City and Nassau County
Oil Burners and Stokers Installed
1116 Regina Boulevard

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

SCHARF & COMPANY
Furriers
Our Prices on Fur Jackets and Coats Are Cheaper Than City Furriers
Remodeling and Repairing
518 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 8166
TEL. CEDARHURST 6040

ARE Careful Modern Efficient
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
Repairing • Weaving • Storing
571 CHESTNUT ST. CEDARHURST, L. I.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8646. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR FLATTERY
HATS made with your fur or ours
$5.00 and up
harriet hats
142-05 Roosevelt Ave. Tnd. 3-3448

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Large or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St.
Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2
Bou. 8-2820—2821 Home Phone Hollis 5-5093

Forest Hills Plumbing Co., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH: President
45-71st Road

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

PAINTING—CARPENTRY
UPHOLSTERY—CLEANING
TILING—REPAIRS—MOVING
WAXING—WALL WASHING
WE-FIX-IT CO.
6966 108th Street BO. 8-2202 9-5 Weekdays 9-2 Saturday

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

FREEPORT

IN THE FALL
A housewife's fancy turns to the home
LITWAK'S
Will help you beautify it with
Curtains and Drapes
90 South Main St., Freeport

PEPPIATT BROTHERS
Upholstery • Slip Covers
Bedding
33 W. MERRICK RD. FREE. 3958

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CARL GROEPLER'S
SERVICE STATION
Expert Automobile Repairs
Wheel Alignment
Cor. N. Main and Davis St. Ph. Free. 2805

Carol Green's
EXPANSION SALE
Moving to a new, modern, larger store at
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Savings up to 33⅓%

Bitterman's Corset Shop
ESTABLISHED 1910
Corsets Correctly Fitted
Old Corsets Rebuilt, $1.00
53 W. Merrick Road Call Free. 81
Phone for Fitting Appointment

BARASCH'S
Specializes in Underwear
BOYS' AND GIRLS' OUTFITTERS
61 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands. Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 386

HEMPSTEAD

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1802-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c. 45c Dinner 50c. 65c. 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

K. & E. Novelty Stores, Inc.
One of the Largest Assortments on Long Island of Gifts, Lamps Occasional Furniture
237 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, L. I.
101 South Main Street, Freeport, L. I.

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6377 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

HEADQUARTERS FOR
ARVIN HEATERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Enna Jettick
For Women
$5 and $6
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street HA. 9-9243

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Made to Order
Remodeling—Exceptional Values
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

EUNICE
Millinery Shops
83 St. and Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Hts.
45-26 46th Street, Sunnyside
37-26 Junction Boulevard, Corona

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work.
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

ART HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving
Creative Hair Styling
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

M. ROGOS, *Jeweler*
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks
Jewelry and Novelties
Gifts for Every Occasion
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Done on Premises
37-04 82nd STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	O	N	D	O	N		P	I	S	T	O	L		
I		A	A	R	O	N		B	O	A		A		
T	R	O	Y		L	O	P		B	R	A	G		
T	I	L		L	A	D	E	N		T	W	O		
E	G	O			N	E	T		O	S	L	O		
R		G	A	Y		L	A	M	P			N		
		B	Y	R	O	N		L	E	A	V	E		
T			M	U	I	R		T	H	E		V		
W	A	R	Y		G	E	M			R	O	E		
E	L	A		T	H	A	I	S		M	U	S		
N	A	V	E		T	R	A	I	T	O	R	S		
T		E	E	R		S	U	D	A	N		E		
Y	E	L	L	O	W			L	E	N	T	I	L	

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
Republic 9-9148 89-76 165 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Refresh Your Rooms
At a moderate cost, quality reupholstering, mattress renovating, and made to order draperies, slip covers, living room suites.
89-64 165 St. REpublic 9-8630
8 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
MANCHESTER UPHOLSTERING CO.
Est. 1912 House of Honest Values
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
New Fall Hats $1.95 and up
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

LYNBROOK FLORIST
5 CORNERS LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Artistic Floral Designs and Wedding Decorations
Our Specialty
Telephone Lynbrook 8639

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASCHE BROS., Inc.
At Your Service Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9792
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Prizewinning Permanent Waves
Hair Shaping to Type
The Mayflower
Hair Dressers and Beauticians
128-12 Liberty Av., Rich. Hill Vi. 3-2935-2435

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

When in need of a TAXICAB Anywhere in Queens Phone
VIRGINIA 7-
BOULEVARD 8-
JAMAICA 6-
3999
a Taxi will be at your door within 5 minutes
AT NO EXTRA COST TO YOU
Serving Queens Since 1920

ICE CREAM
LUNCHEON
CANDY
STANLEY'S SWEET SHOPPE
117-08 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 9-9192

FOREST PARKWAY UPHOLSTERING CO.
Specialty
Furniture Remodeled
No present increase in prices
115-10 Jamaica Avenue Cl. 3-8697

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR HALLOWE'EN PARTIES
Homestead Candies
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3549

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave., RVC 2540

ST. ALBANS

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years
"Service That Satisfies"

CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio Proprietor
RECTRICLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Mo 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BURGER'S
26-28 Water St., Newburgh
Headquarters for
Magic Chef Ranges
Zenith and Sparton Radios
Westinghouse Appliances

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Better Quarters
Improved Service
Clothiers to Men and Boys
527 Main Street, New Rochelle

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-10376

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

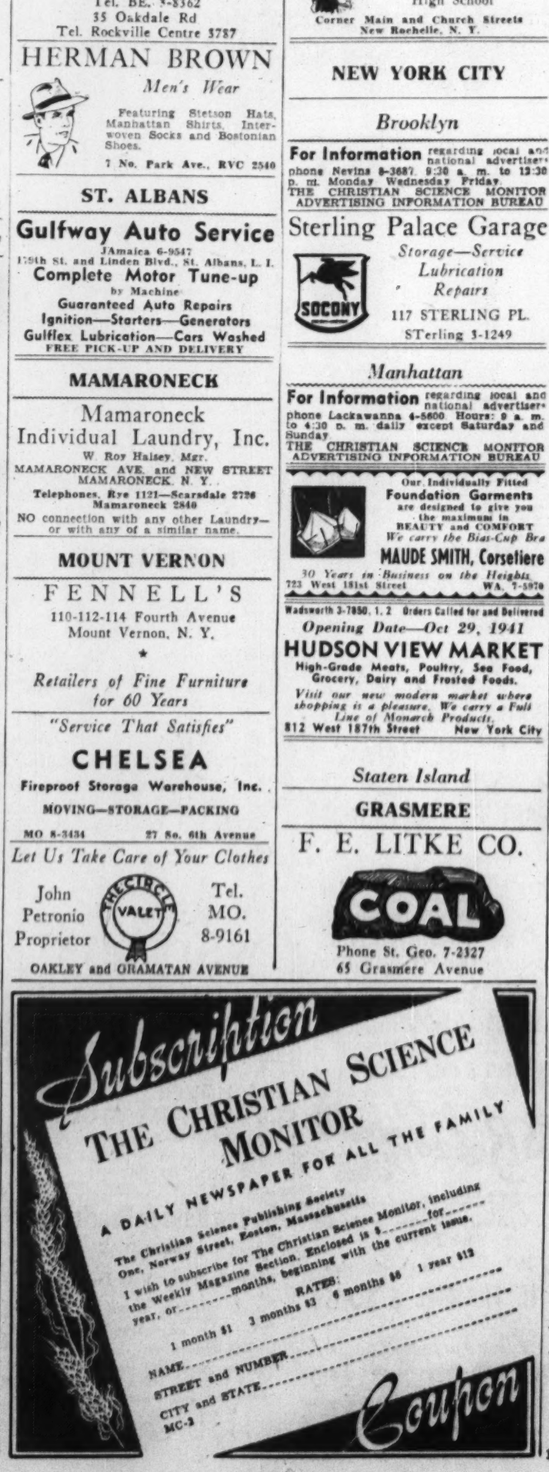
Our Individually Fitted
Foundation Garments
are designed to give you the maximum in
BEAUTY and COMFORT
We carry the Bias-Cup Bra
MAUDE SMITH, Corsetiere
30 Years in Business on the Heights
723 West 181st Street WA. 7-5970

Wadsworth 3-7850, 1, 2 Orders Called for and Delivered
Opening Date—Oct 29, 1941
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Grocery, Dairy and Frosted Foods.
Visit our new modern market where shopping is a pleasure. We carry a Full Line of Monarch Products.
812 West 187th Street New York City

Staten Island

GRASMERE

F. E. LITKE CO.
COAL
Phone St. Geo. 7-2527
65 Grasmere Avenue


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

NEW YORK

PELHAM

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
199 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances. Irons. Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

A. ARCHIGIAN
UPHOLSTERING
FALL REFRESHING

Attractive Slip Covers, Dainty Chintzes for Draperies
Tailored Fitting
Curtains Venetian Blinds
Furniture Repairing
197 SPARKS AVENUE PELHAM 0380
Budget Prices

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
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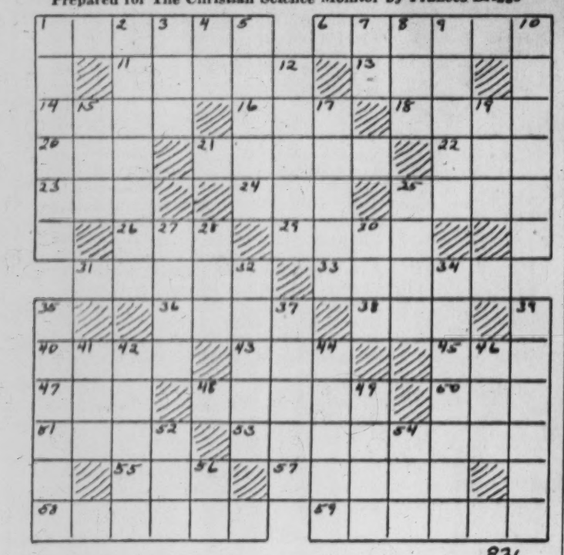
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by **Frances Briggs**



836

Across

1—Where is Westminster Abbey?
6—What is a small firearm used with one hand?
11—Who was brother of Moses?
13—What is a snake of tropical America?
14—What is a city of New York?
16—To trim.
18—Braggarts do what?
20—Sesame.
21—Loaded.
22—How many cats are mentioned as battling at Kilkenny?
23—Self.
24—A series of meshes.
25—What is a city of Norway?
26—Whom does Florence Dombey wed in "Dombey and Son"?
29—What brought Aladdin riches?
31—What English poet wrote "The Gleaner"?
33—Depart.
36—Who discovered glacier in Alaska that bears his name?
38—Article.
40—Watchful.
43—What is a muffin made of coarse flour?
45—What do you call the striped appearance in mahogany?
47—What is highest note of gamut?
48—Scene of what Massenet opera is laid in Egypt?
50—What is name of a genus of rodents?
51—What is block in center of a wheel?
53—Those convicted of treason are what?
55—What is a noun suffix denoting agency?
57—What is name of a region of Africa?
58—What is the color of daffodils?
59—What Eurasian annual is grown for its flattened lens-shaped seeds?

Down

1—What do you call scattered rubbish?
2—Study of sacred edifices is what?
3—Period of time.
4—Either.
5—Who is Edward Everett Hale's best-known hero?
7—Ibidem (abbr.).
8—The wind is sometimes said to do what?
9—Certain queen of nursery rhyme made what on summer's day?
10—What do you call interior waters of an atoll?
12—What is name of lion in beast epic "Reynard the Fox"?
15—Outfit.
17—What is one of leaves of a corolla?
19—What is a tool used by shoemakers?
25—What fish of Atlantic Ocean is remarkable for its brilliant colors?
27—What is complete military organization of a nation for land warfare?
28—Pronoun.
30—Encountered.
32—"She walks in beauty like the ——."
34—What State of U. S. was 14th to be admitted to the Union?
35—How many questions in certain guessing game?
37—Raises.
39—A firkin is a pickle, jacket, or vessel—which?
41—What is one of States of U. S. mentioned in Foster's "Oh, Susannah" (abbr.)?
42—Who is best remembered for his musical composition "Bolero"?
44—Crying of a cat.
46—Pronoun.
49—What do you call one of the contesting parties in a game or sport?
52—Snakelike fish.
54—To convert into leather.
56—What is an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Where Would You Find—

1. Vermillion Lake?
2. The Autobahns?
3. The headquarters of the Seventh Corps Area of the United States Army?
4. Union Square Garage?
5. The Albert Memorial?
6. Patiala?
7. The Royal Gorge?
8. Asama?
9. The schooner "Regina"?
10. Sea Island?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

No Cause for Alarm

When Mark Twain was in London he called to see Whistler, and found the artist and wit in the act of putting away a canvas on which he had been working. For a few moments the two rival humorists eyed each other like two duelists looking for an opening. Then Clemens went over to examine the fresh canvas.

With both hands uplifted, he began to exclaim on the beauty of the picture, letting his fingers come perilously close to the wet paint.

"Please," cried Whistler, "be careful! You'll touch that canvas, and the paint's still wet."

"Don't disturb yourself, old man," retorted Clemens; "I have my gloves on."

Photo by Egone. Data: Made with Contax II, Sonnar 13.5 cm, Eastman Panatomic X, 1-125 second at F.4.5

Serious Business

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The Statue of Liberty, which graces the entrance to the waterfront of New York City, has been the motif of many United States stamps as well as those of other countries. The latest to add the famous statue to stamp decoration is Cuba. On the 13c. value of a new series of stamps to be issued in December the New York Statue of Liberty will be shown against a background of sunrays, with the word "Libertad" across the lower part of the stamp. This series of stamps will be issued "Por la Democracia de America" (For the Democracy of America), and this wording will be inscribed on the various values. On the 1c. of this series will be shown a globe with the Western Hemisphere shaded. The 3c. will show the Cuban coat-of-arms in the center, with the wording in Spanish "All the Races Find Room in America." In the upper left corner is a portrait of Jose Antonio Garjales Maceo, Cuba's hero in her struggle for political freedom; in the upper right corner a portrait of Simon Bolivar, hero of northern South American countries in their struggle for freedom from Spanish rule; in the lower left corner a portrait of Benito Pablo Juarez, famous in a history of Mexico, and in the lower right is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The 5c. pictures a seated figure of a worker, with his hammer, anvil, wheel, scroll and pen, and at the upper left the inscription in Spanish, "Labor, Wealth of America." The 10c. pictures the Tree of Fraternity which grows in the Park of Fraternity opposite the National Capitol. This tree was planted during the Pan-American Conference in Havana during 1928 in soil that was collected from the twenty-one American republics.

Latest releases from Brazil, Argentina, and Suriname

Stamps from Other Countries

Argentina—The portrait of Marco M. de Avellaneda, patriot and soldier, appears on a new 5c. postage stamp in blue color. This is the first appearance of Avellaneda's likeness on a stamp, the occasion being the 100th anniversary of his passing.

Bahamas—The current 1d. and 2d. values showing the likeness of King George VI are now appearing in light blue and dull red, respectively, instead of carmine and gray as formerly.

Brazil—The 3,500r. air mail stamp of the 1937 issue in "Flag-Airplane" design has been reissued on paper watermarked with "Correio Brazil," with stars on either side of the wording.

Chile—A 1p. air mail stamp is reported to be about ready for release. It is commemorative in character.

Ecuador—A series of stamps is being prepared for early release commemorating the discovery of the Amazon River. The values will be the 10c., 20c., 1s., and 2s. for regular postage, and the 40c., 70c., 2s., and 5s. for air mail use.

Suriname—A 15c. value has been added to the current series pic-

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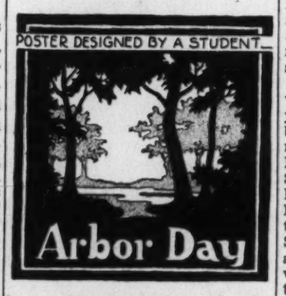
Did You Ever Wonder

How Arbor Day Originated and If It Is Always on the Same Day?

Arbor Day is celebrated annually in nearly all of the States of the Union. In many states it is a legal holiday. Its purpose is to encourage tree-planting, with a view to foresting and reforesting scantily wooded areas, and shading and beautifying cities. Arbor Day is usually celebrated by school children with appropriate ceremonies for the purpose of informing the children of the value of forestation and to give them an appreciation of natural beauty.



The date on which the day falls varies considerably with the climate of the different regions. Few of the states hold Arbor Day on an absolutely fixed date. In some states, the date is optional with the localities. West Virginia celebrates twice a year—once in the spring and again in the fall.

The day had its origin in the alarm felt by far-sighted and clear-thinking men at the wanton and rapid denuding of our forest lands. Efforts to check deforestation were made in the days of the colonies, and in the early 1800's the government bought timber lands and took steps for their preservation.

A suggestion that the States would do well to plant trees every year was made as early as 1865, but the man who first proposed a regular Arbor Day was J. Sterling Morton, a member of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, and later secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland. In 1872 Morton persuaded the almost treeless State of Nebraska to set aside an annual tree-planting day, which was so enthusiastically received that more than a million trees were planted that year. In 1885 Arbor Day became a legal holiday in Nebraska, and was set for April 22, Morton's birthday.

The movement spread slowly at first, the first States to follow Nebraska's lead being Kansas, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Ohio. Sixteen years after its first celebration, Arbor Day was celebrated in 31 other States and Territories. It also is observed in Canada, Great Britain, Japan, and Africa.

The date is usually in April or May in the North while earlier dates are preferred in the South, Florida celebrating in January.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

LORD, *thou wilt ordain peace for us: for thou also hast wrought all our works in us.*—ISA. 26:12.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Banff National Park, Alberta, Canada.
2. Germany's military high speed highways, which run from frontier to frontier.
3. Omaha, Nebraska; Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota are under its jurisdiction.
4. An underground garage in the heart of the city of San Francisco; capacity 1,700 cars.
5. Kensington Gardens, London.
6. The largest and most important Sikh state in India.
7. A deep, precipitous canyon of the Arkansas River, west of Canyon City, Colorado; noted as one of the most remarkable chasms through which a railroad passes.
8. A volcano of Japan; 8,260 feet.
9. Booth Tarkington's two-masted ship and workshop at Kennebunkport, Maine.
10. A resort off the coast of Georgia.

In Lighter Vein

Two Causes

"If the barometer drops suddenly, isn't that a sign that it's stormy?"

"Either that, or it's fallen off the nail."—American Youth.

The Warning

Father (to infant son sucking his thumb): "Hey, Son, don't do that. You'll need it when you're old enough to travel."—Young America.

Dad Understood

Dad: "Now, Son, what's this 55 for on your report card?"

Son (hopefully): "Maybe it's the temperature of the schoolroom."—Young America.

Coincidence Department

The following dispatch is from Randolph Field, Texas: Among the 308 Aviation Cadets reporting to Randolph Field for 10 weeks of basic training is one Winston S. Churchill. Any similarity to any other Winston Churchill is purely coincidental.

A Canny Suitor

A young Scotsman went to the telegraph office one morning and wired a proposal of marriage to his sweetheart. After spending the entire day and part of the night waiting, he was finally rewarded by an affirmative reply.

"If I were you," suggested the operator who delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl who kept me waiting all day for my answer."

"Na, na," replied the young Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."

Little Chauncey

"I'm simply carried away by your quaint customs."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Best of Good Neighbors

Sully, Idaho

A tornado recently damaged or destroyed the homes and property of about 80 families in this town. That seemed quite a calamity to a community with a population of only 362. But the people in that region were equal to the occasion, and the spirit of good neighborliness was perhaps never better demonstrated than at the benefit farm auction held at Sully less than three weeks after the storm struck.

Business men, farmers, and Chambers of Commerce of near-by towns donated articles to be auctioned off to provide funds to help the stricken families to rebuild. The crew of auctioneers, too, donated their services, and "cried" the sale from before noon to long after nightfall for the thousands who came to Sully to attend the benefit.

A wide variety of items, such as stoves, horses, handsewn quilts, chicken feed, hats, and dining room tables, were auctioned. And some of the articles sold not only once, but several times.

A 5-pound sack of sugar, for example, was sold five times, five different buyers each paying a dollar for the sack.

The outstanding performer of the day, however, was Jep. Jep was a partly grown Billy goat worth (according to the auctioneer) about a quarter of a dollar at an ordinary farm sale. The benefit auction, however, was no ordinary sale, for Jep was bought by 80 different persons in the course of the afternoon and evening of frenzied buying and selling. All of Jep's buyers gave the goat back to the auctioneer and in this manner Jep succeeded in bringing in a total of some $450 to swell the fund.

At the end of the sale, officials estimated that about $5,200 had been raised for storm relief, no small sum for any town to raise in a single day, let alone a town of 362 inhabitants. But Sully, plainly, is a place where the "good neighbor policy" is worth more than merely a find-sounding phrase in a political speech.

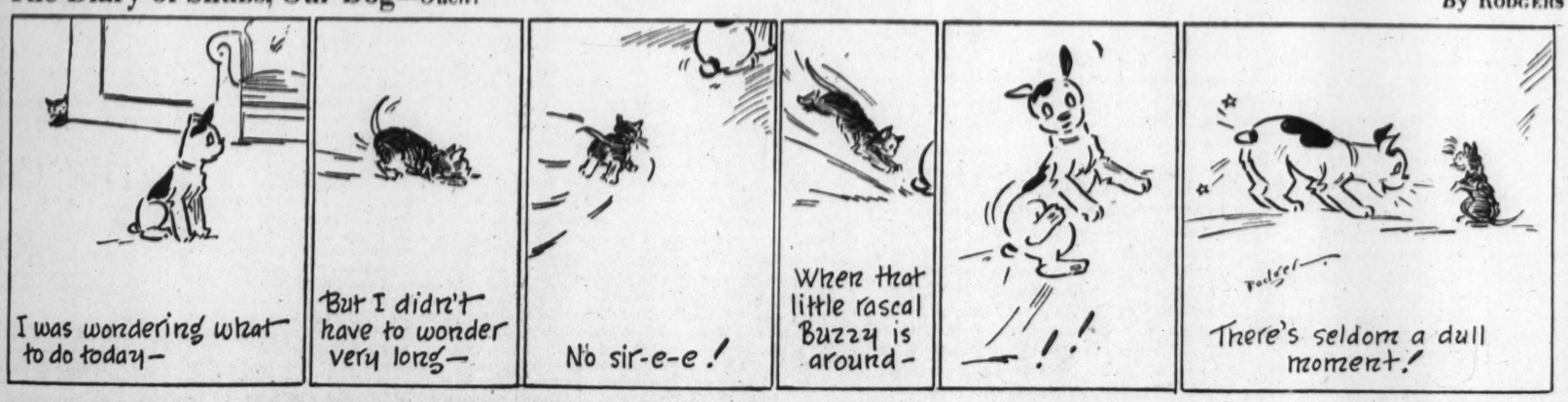
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Happy Farmer Turns Out Happy*

By Le Pelley

I WASN'T ABLE TO GET TO THE CONCERT, TUBBY... HOW DID IT GO?
FINE... FINE! SPLENDID! GREAT...!
DID YOU MAKE ANY MISTAKES?
NO, FOR ONCE I DIDN'T.... I JUST WENT THROUGH THE MOTIONS ON A LOCKED PIANO..
YOU MEAN TO SAY THAT POPPY PLAYED "THE HAPPY FARMER" SOLO ON A BASS FIDDLE?!
YES—AND IT WAS MAGNIFICENT
THE AUDIENCE DIDN'T THINK IT WAS HALF AS SAD AS WE THOUGHT IT WAS!

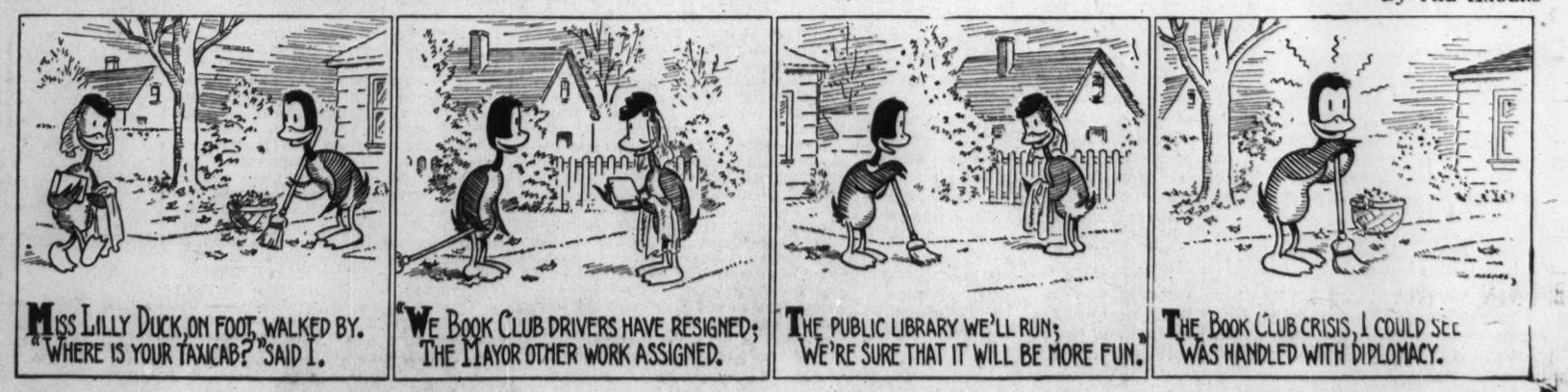
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ouch!*

By Rodgers


I was wondering what to do today—
But I didn't have to wonder very long—
No sir-e-e!
When that little rascal Buzzy is around—
!!!
There's seldom a dull moment!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And Kid Gloves*

By The Hagers


MISS LILLY DUCK, ON FOOT, WALKED BY. "WHERE IS YOUR TAXICAB?" SAID I.
"WE BOOK CLUB DRIVERS HAVE RESIGNED; THE MAYOR OTHER WORK ASSIGNED.
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY WE'LL RUN; WE'RE SURE THAT IT WILL BE MORE FUN."
THE BOOK CLUB CRISIS, I COULD SEE WAS HANDLED WITH DIPLOMACY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Thinking Toward Peace"

Under this title, The Christian Science Monitor has been presenting some forward-looking proposals for newer new orders, put forth by various groups. Such a presentation would be incomplete without a consideration of the oldest new order in existence—the "new covenant" which God made with His people centuries ago, and which never has been abrogated:

> I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people.

Some of the plans reprinted in these columns have envisioned a world union of nations. It is patent that an organization on that order is humanly necessary. But unless it first honors God's covenant and is made subordinate to His government, it cannot be wholly successful, for it will be built on the sands of human fallibility and man's misconception of practicality.

No experienced business man would, on taking possession of an invention, discard the basic rules for operation provided by the inventor or manufacturer. Yet that is what men, for the most part, have done in their attempt to run God's creation—this earth which is "the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

Again and again God's words and laws, while honored in the abstract, have been shrugged aside as too impractical for the meeting of everyday problems. Men have gone on their "practical" way producing want and woe and war, when, through obedience to God's laws, they could have been reaping plenty, joy, and peace. Years of research, countless sums of money have been devoted by men to new machines only to have them turned against themselves.

And always, regardless of the surface causes, the roots of the trouble have been selfishness, hatred and injustice, which are in direct contradistinction to the laws of God.

On the other hand, obedience to His laws enforces the acknowledgment that this is God's universe, not a universe belonging to different races and nationalities. It bespeaks a willingness to let the government rest on God's shoulder, with man responsive to that government and its loving consideration for the welfare of all humanity. It necessarily rules out individual and national greed, false nationalistic pride, unbridled desire for power.

Many years ago, Mary Baker Eddy, on being appointed Fondateur of the Association for International Conciliation, wrote:

> Right thoughts and deeds are the sovereign remedies for all earth's woe. . . . When pride, self and human reason reign, injustice is rampant. . . . Individuals, as nations, unite harmoniously on the basis of justice, and this is accomplished when self is lost in Love—or God's own plan of salvation ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany").

Human plans, organizations and laws, are, of course, essential, but their only potency is in the degree to which they are based on man's adherence to his Maker's covenant, and his utilization of that most practical of all methods—love.

An Appeal to Labor

American labor has as much at stake in the world battle for freedom as any other group in the Nation. Almost unquestionably the rank and file of workers are as eager as any other group to do their part in extinguishing Fascism. But there are some leaders of labor and some elements in labor itself which are short-sighted and unthinking.

To them should be repeated with vigor the appeal of the Office of Production Management:

> The defense program . . . depends for its success on the patriotic support of labor and management. . . . Interruption of work by strikes or slowdowns is the greatest help the aggressors can get in these days when matériel on the battlefield is everything.

Organized labor is not to blame for all the strikes that occur. Sometimes destructive grievances are the fault of employers. But the American public has pretty definitely the impression now that the majority of work interruptions which bedevil defense production are not based on claims sufficiently serious or worthy to justify them when man-hours away from the machines practically translate into casualties on the field.

As to wage levels there is considerable evidence to indicate that these, particularly in defense industries, have kept up with, if not ahead of, the cost of living. A great portion of the current strikes have to do with questions of organization—discharge of workers for agitation, which can be adjudicated by appeal to the National Labor Relations Board, or demands for closed shop, which ought to be adjourned for the emergency. A great deal of friction is chargeable to the division in organized labor itself between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

The public has a right to expect that both labor and management will fully use the services of conciliation and mediation which the Government has provided and will accept impartial recommendations rather than tie up production. Many labor leaders reputedly feel that this is a time when organized labor must make its position secure. It will best do so by co-operation.

Authors! Authors!

A number of authors are reported to have met one another at a luncheon in Boston this week. It could have been worse.

Authors are not like readers. In fact they often are not readers. Wasn't it Thackeray who explained to a lady that he didn't read books, he wrote them? And isn't Disraeli said to have said: "When I want to read a book, I write one"?

"When Greek meets Greek," as the line is usually misquoted, "then comes a tug of war." When authors meet authors—in Boston anyway—they spend the time telling one another how they came to write what they wrote. If there is to be any tug of war, a few readers are needed who have sometimes wished they could get such an explanation, and their money back with it.

Sometimes, we say. But it cannot be often. The literary times have improved in some respects, though not in all. They are notably better in that an author's having something to eat at a luncheon is definitely secondary to what he has to say. There was a time when the square meal for an author would have been the news.

(The right quotation? Gladly. It should read: "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war." And it is from the second scene of the fourth act of "Alexander the Great," by Nathaniel Lee.)

Willkie Takes the Ball

Franklin Roosevelt, careful not to get ahead of public opinion, finds himself behind Wendell Willkie. When in his recent message to Congress on the Neutrality Act he placed the emphasis on repeal of Section 6, to permit the arming of merchantmen, the "quarterback" mumbled the signals and fumbled the ball of leadership. Mr. Willkie, who has not been too comfortable as a follower of Presidential foreign policy, quickly picked it up by advocating outright repeal and enlisting distinguished, nation-wide support for repeal among Republicans.

Now the White House is saying that "careful reading" of the President's message will show that he was for repeal all along. The message did point to the crippling effect of Section 2, which bars American ships from belligerent ports. Moreover, it is only fair to say that Mr. Roosevelt's whole grasp of the world situation argues that he wanted outright repeal. But if one also reads the newspapers for the previous two weeks he sees that the question of repeal versus revision had been thoroughly bruited and the President had held up some days his own choice. As it appeared in his message it was for revision, or for making changes by two steps, first arming ships, then giving "early consideration" to the question of combat zones. Despite explanations, the President must appear as a "follower" of repeal.

Aside from the enlivening aspect of party rivalries, who gets ahead of whom is relatively unimportant in the present time of crisis. The important thing is to have active, courageous leadership. If the Republicans are alert enough and big enough they can find other opportunities. The lag in defense production, the failure to check strikes and stop profiteering offers them a splendid opportunity to revive their party and, more important, to serve the Nation.

Wives usually can keep golf or tennis addicts under control despite summer's lingering until the eve of November, but nothing can be done about willful shrubs or fruit trees.

Our Readers Say—

Vatican-White House-Kremlin

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whether the White House is using the Vatican or the Vatican is using the White House in the negotiations undertaken by President Roosevelt is a question the historians will debate. They may have more information about the latest exchange and the messages Myron C. Taylor has brought from Rome. For the present the public is left to wonder.

Some friends of Russia in the United States have said that the Pope was behind President Roosevelt's representations in Moscow for a relaxation of the Soviets' anti-church attitude. The story goes that this was the Vatican's counter to Presidential requests for help in taking Italy out of the war and for a more forthright anti-Nazi stand by the Roman Church. If these were the respective objects, no great success is visible on either side.

President Roosevelt may have had his own hopes that talking up religious freedom in Russia and applying some diplomatic pressure would win political support for aid to Russia in the pending Lend-Lease measure. So far, on its face, the project seems to have borne little fruit. The statement of Moscow's position by S. A. Lozovsky is declared unsatisfactory by the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, who apparently voices the official Roman Catholic view. He says "the time has come to stop shadow-boxing," a statement which expresses many Americans' feeling about the whole White House-Vatican relationship.

Both Pope and President possess too much political realism to believe that they can convert the Kremlin overnight. The Communist opposition to ecclesiasticism, and particularly to the type represented by the Vatican, is not revocable at a moment's notice. It has firm support among the Russians, who through hard experience came to consider a State-church an instrument of oppression. Like the Mexican revolt against the Roman Church, the Russian revolt against the Greek Catholic Church led mistakenly to opposition to all religion.

But the Kremlin may be particularly concerned with the Vatican. It is a foreign political entity, commanding the second largest church in Russia, which is organized much on lines of the Greek Church. Probably the last concession the Kremlin would make would be to relax restrictions against ecclesiastical orders and church-controlled education—which presumably are among the first things the Vatican would ask. If real concessions are unlikely, then what is the "shadow-boxing" about? Isn't it possible that the Pope is at least as much interested in the United States as in Russia? Mr. Taylor's talks and any other White House-Vatican negotiations may be considered in Rome as steps toward formal American diplomatic recognition of the Vatican.

CHRISTIANUS

Modification or Repeal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The urgency of the world situation requires the hearty support of the President in his effort to remove the handicap of the Neutrality Act.

I know that he did not approve of the Act in the first place when it did not distinguish between the aggressor and the victim. It would seem to me that a modification of the Act, expressly distinguishing between these two, would have the hearty if not almost unanimous support of the American people. Otherwise, it seems to me we should acknowledge its failure and its hypocrisy and have it completely repealed.

New York — FRANK L. MELENEY, M. D.

"Uneasy Truce or Real Peace"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was most interested in reading of Miss Irene Armstrong's trip across the continent as described in The Wide Horizon article, "Uneasy Truce or Real Peace."

One hears so many diverse opinions, so many doubts and fears, expressed in the East, that it is encouraging to learn that there are many all over the United States who are thinking constructively towards a better world, and are feeling a sense of responsibility for its attainment.

Fulton, N. Y. — DOROTHY GAGE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Republican Governor on the President's War Policy

No other person has more thoroughly disagreed with the President upon many important public questions than I have. No one more heartily dislikes the manner in which he proceeds on many important policies, but he was chosen in the American way as the leader of our Nation. He will remain that leader for more than three years, and I think it is up to you and to me to rise above personal and partisan prejudice and give him, as our Nation's chief executive, our patriotic assistance in bringing about proper and adequate defense and help to England. . . .

What makes life worth living in America? Free speech, free press, free religion, equality of all citizens before the law regardless of birth, color, creed or riches, the opportunity for every boy and girl to achieve whatever success his ability, character and ambition entitle him to. All this would be wiped out and destroyed if Hitlerism should have its way. I wish we could build a wall around ourselves and forget the rest of the world as China once did. Because of the powers of modern communication and transportation that is not possible. . . .

There is just one way that we can prevent millions of our boys from becoming involved in a shooting war. That is for you and me and other patriotic citizens to rally the great majority of Americans into a united, spirited group that will not only back our leadership, but see to it that that leadership does a wise and effective job of helping England and making our hemisphere impregnable. . . .

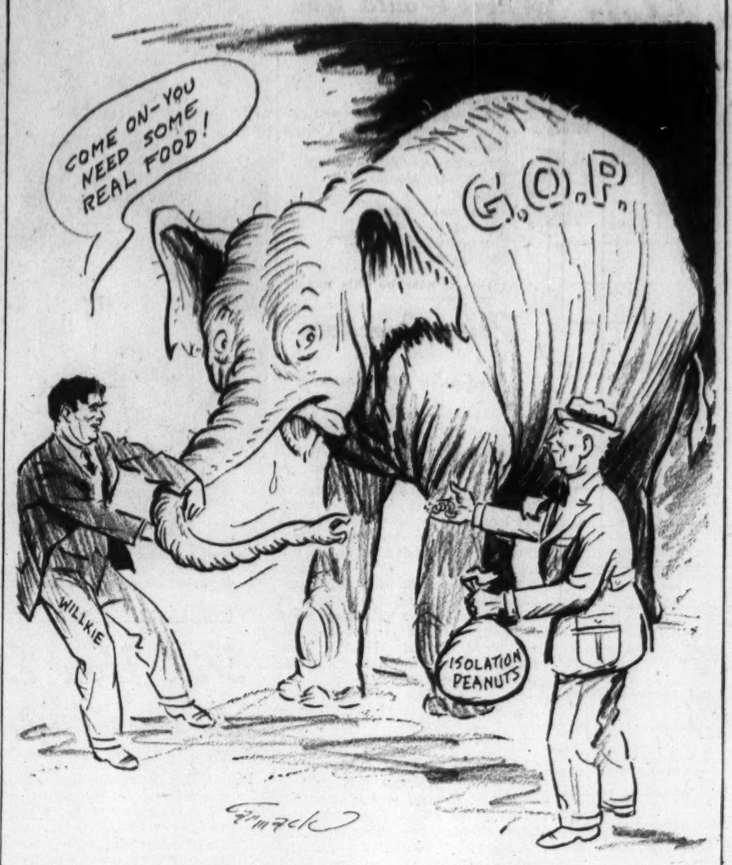
We all detest war. . . . However, all citizens who have any real manhood or womanhood must admit there are some things worse than war. Those things are the loss of individual freedom and liberty and the loss of national and individual self-respect. I say to you that it is time to stop appeasement. It is time to stop appeasing Japan or any other aggressor nation.—PAYNE RATNER, Republican Governor of Kansas, in an address to the State Convention of the American Legion.

Here's Where We Get OFF

Rising above the alphabetical horizon, a new agency of information is heaving into view—the Office of Facts and Figures, or OFF, will co-ordinate the Office of Co-ordinator of Information (or OCI), report on the Office of Government Reports (the frequent reference to this as OGRE is just a typographical error), press-agent the innumerable Press Agents of the Individual Departments (often called the PAIDS) and will under no circumstances do anything whatever that anybody else is doing already.

According to Mr. La Guardia, it isn't a propaganda agency. According to the reports, it isn't a substitute for any of the existing press agents. It is not going to bring order out of the existing chaos of the publicity departments; OFF is just going to superimpose its own "well organized facts" upon the splendid confusion, interpret the interpreters, re-digest those who now digest the digesters, explain what those who explain what the explainers of the explanations mean, and co-ordinate the co-ordinators of those appointed to co-ordinate the co-ordinations of the co-ordinated. Before this example of the sublime administrative genius which now rules in Washington, the mind can only reel with admiration. We are now to have OFF, the Office of Facts and Figures. When the Office of Utter Confusion and Hysteria (to be referred to as OUCH) has finally been created, then the capstone will have been set upon the pyramid.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Can't Live on Tidbits



Those Country Auctions

Bill and I used to make a bargain: I'd go to the opera with him in the winter if he'd go to auctions with me in the summer. Not the kind of auctions you see going on in stores or regular auction halls, but the honest-to-goodness, country auctions where you arrive early in the morning and leave after the auctioneer has picked up his gavel and left his raised stand. But I don't have to bargain any more. Not that Bill likes opera less than he did when we lived in the city, but because he likes auctions so well now that he watches the papers for advertisements of them. In fact he feels a month is incomplete if he can't knock off work to go to one or two of them.

It isn't that we buy so much either, but auctions have a fascination unlike anything else! If you get there early enough before the sale starts, you can poke around and look things over and make up your mind about some of the things, whether you want to bid on them or not, and how high you'll be willing to go. You see something that you think would be lovely all polished up (and a nail or screw here and there), to use in the living-room.

A clever auctioneer will sell a feather duster as though the turkey went with it, or a cracked pitcher said to be the one from which great-grandmother poured milk into George Washington's glass. It's all fun and, if certain auctioneers are doing the selling, you're sure of many a hearty laugh.

* * *

One day, up on Dover Common, a lady from the city had her heart set on a small, antique, yellow rocker. She arrived early at the sale, discovered the rocker in a group of others set aside for afternoon selling, and sat down in it. She kept her ample proportions draped over it until it was necessary to deliver it into the auctioneer's hands. She started to rise, but the chair was nearer the edge of the steep lawn in front of the house than she thought, she lost her balance and sat down again. Still inseparable, they rolled together sideways, over and over down the hill to the bottom, the woman's blue dress and the yellow chair looking like a big ball. To the amazement and relief of the crowd of onlookers the chair and woman were both right side up, none the worse for the experience, but the woman determined then to buy the chair at any price! She got it!

Bill likes the first part of the auctions best. They usually sell the livestock, if there is any, first. Then they bring out numerous boxes of odds and ends, nails, tools, bits of leather, seeds of ancient vintage and lanterns. Men, like little boys, hope to find a prize, and the boxes go at astonishing prices. In quick succession come shovels, rakes, and lengths of chains of more or less value. Bidding is brisk, accompanied by a patter of sage and comic advice from the auctioneer.

Couples old and young, wed and about to be, talk over the old chamber sets (bedroom suites, in the advertisements of today), dishes and glassware. Books, especially those with maps in them, start excited bidding. Pictures, some of them frightful copies of family photographs, are a drug on the market and must have "something thrown in" to sell for a nickel.

* * *

Bill loses all faith in my ability to budget when some of the few antiques found in auctions these days are brought out. He elbows his way through the crowd to my side, puts a hand on one of my shoulders in a manner that must appear very affectionate to those near us. Experience has taught me that the clutching hand is less for loving than for spasmodic warnings! When I momentarily lose feeling in the shoulder, as it were, Bill has been known to step not too lightly on my exposed toes. After the time he did that not wisely, but too well, and I raised the bid two dollars and got the chair, he has confined himself to my shoulder.

I remember at one of the first auctions we went to I bid in some old, green glass peppermint bottles, a very large, lop-sided one, and a tiny one, for a dollar apiece. The family having the auction decided I was either rich or a fool. (Bill was quite definite which.) Anyway, every little while after that, some member of that family appeared at our farm with a similar bottle they had picked up somewhere, until I realized they had their tongues in their cheeks. Obviously, I gain something more than mere bargains at country auctions. — ALICE-MAE SAWIN

The Wide Horizon

Decision in the Pacific

By Peter F. Heiden

With the German approach to Moscow, and the negotiations between Washington and Tokyo still pending, a direct German threat to the Pacific is gradually crystallizing. What are the odds?

A few weeks ago, China cut off her diplomatic relations with Germany. In addition, large and important German interests in China's economic life, for example the share in the Eurasia Aviation Company, were taken over by China. Despite all this, it is a fact that some Chinese military men, although strongly opposed to the Nazi methods, are strong admirers of the Germans. Practically every important phase in China's modernization came about under German direction.

As a natural consequence, Germany succeeded in climbing from nowhere, after the Treaty of Versailles, to the third place in China's import and fourth place in export trade. In face of the fact that all these assets have now been lost, American travellers, just returned from Free China, express their surprise at the still candid pro-German attitude of Chiang Kai-shek's army.

This can mean only one thing. Within the next few months, the United States must sufficiently supply military and economic needs—guns, planes, factory equipment—in order to overcome the existing pro-German sentiment in China's influential circles, which has been built up during a period of almost twenty years. It will also be necessary that the United States, in ever greater number and in all essential fields, take over where the Germans left off. We must realize that China's greatest asset as a listener-in to the Washington-Tokyo and Berlin-Tokyo conversations is the very fact that she can still throw in her lot with either the democracies or the Axis. She is not yet tightly bound to the democratic wagon.

* * *

On the other hand, when all is not too bright on the Axis horizon, Japan lends a ready ear to offers from Washington. Berlin's most able diplomats are on their way to the Orient. Dr. Borcherts, formerly Consul-General in New York, will go, in the same capacity, to Shanghai. Ambassador Stahmer, responsible for the military alliance between Germany and Japan, will be the first ambassador to the Nanking puppet-government. Hitler's confidant from San Francisco, Captain Wiedemann, will go, as Consul-General, to Tientsin. A Chinese Nationalist Socialist Party has been sponsored by the German Chargé d'affaires, Dr. Felix Altenburg in Peking.

Why this important diplomatic line-up right at the gateway to Japan? For no other reason than to put further pressure on Tokyo. First came the propaganda vanguard. An English-language newspaper was established in Shanghai right after the outbreak of the present World War. Then followed the inauguration of a radio station reaching the central part of China. Later, last year, a short-wave station broadcasting all over the southern part of the Orient. Now comes the second step, the diplomatic line-up, and from the top of the Ural Mountains the third wave, the already advancing German war-machine, can be seen marching toward the borderline of Siberia. In other words, we witness the same routine which preceded the German advance in Europe.

Japan, naturally, is aware of this threat. Italians as well as the Germans have come under special supervision in Nippon. The recent celebration of the first military alliance anniversary was nothing short of outspoken coolness. Japan actually counteracted the German encroachments upon the Pacific with the occupation of French Indo-China, only to be informed by the Nazi Party-owned "Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" that the occupation of Crete meant the first pillar in the construction of the "land-bridge" to India and the Dutch Indies.

* * *

Germany, through the Near East and through Russia, is driving for the establishment of a colonial empire in the Pacific. This is not a pure guess. It was announced years ago by German documents, available in libraries all over this country. And Germany's ultimate desire is to make Japan play the same satellite's part in the Pacific which she has forced upon Italy in the Mediterranean.

Whether Germany will succeed in this aim or not is a moot question. The main thing is to realize the existing threat and the key position which the United States holds in this power-combination.

The time may not be far distant where, in one way or another, East may turn West, where the fate of Europe may not be decided on the Atlantic, or in the Mediterranean but in the Pacific.

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